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Learnhot English magazine

No.178

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HELPS YOU
PREPARE FOR
EXAMS SUCH AS
FIRST CERTIFICATE,
IELTS, TOEIC
AND TOEFL!

YOU'RE
JOKING!

I CAN
IMAGINE

WHAT A...

OH, I SEE.

UH-HUH

OH, RIGHT.

OH, NO!

TYPICAL!

YOU POOR
THING!

REALLY?

YOU POOR
THING!

OK

**Money
Issue**

12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS TO USE IN A CONVERSATION!

LOTS OF DIFFERENT
ENGLISH ACCENTS!

QUIZ:
HOW GREEDY ARE YOU?

HOW TO GET A PAY RISE!

PLUS... PHRASAL VERBS, GRAMMAR, IDIOMS, VOCABULARY,
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS... AND MUCH, MUCH MORE.





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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Learn Hot English magazine

WHY ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH? TO GET A BETTER JOB, TO PASS AN OFFICIAL ENGLISH EXAM, TO TRAVEL, OR JUST TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH? LEARN HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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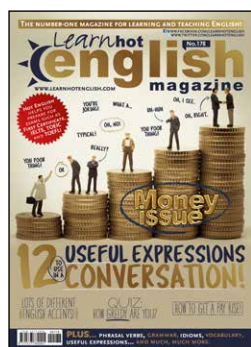
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Hi, everybody and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English magazine* – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, we're looking at 12 expressions you can use in a conversation.

These expressions will help you express emotions

such as surprise, anger, shock or happiness. They're perfect for improving your spoken English. Our other focus this month is money. Find out how to ask for a pay rise, and how to play poker (so you can win lots of money), and do our quiz to see whether you're greedy or not. Of course, that's not all, and we're also looking at film genres, a spring festival, furniture words, team building, green offices, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful language and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of useful English and see you all next month!

Andy

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page.



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Pre-Intermediate (CEF level: A2)

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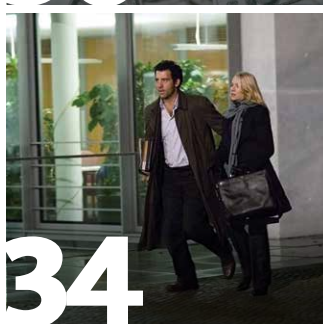
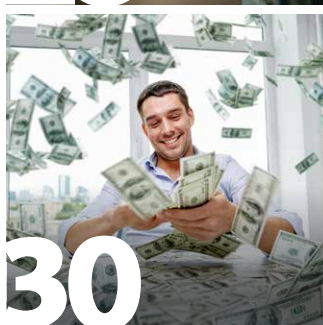
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A Dog's Best Friend

Brave man saves dog.

We often hear stories of animals rescuing people. But now someone has managed to return the favour.

The event took place one **freezing** January morning. Marc Greenhall was walking his **cocker spaniel**, Jarvis, in the park. "As I was walking, I just saw Jarvis running onto the ice towards the ducks in the middle, and then he fell into the water and couldn't **climb out**", said Greenhall. He realised he had no choice but to try and rescue his dog. "Someone else told me the lake was only one-metre deep, but it was at least twice that. I had to **break my way** through the 6-cm ice. Eventually, I got Jarvis by the neck and pulled him out. I don't think I've ever felt so cold by the time we got back to dry land. And when we got there, everyone was asking if Jarvis was okay – no one was particularly worried about me!"

An **onlooker**, Julie Brown, 46, saw it all happen. "The dog went onto a frozen **lake**. All of a sudden, it started to **go under**. There were loads of people around, and they were all shouting and screaming. Before I knew it, the owner (Greenhall) was in the water forcing his way through the ice. I can't begin to imagine how cold it was. It was very traumatic for everyone watching, but he was as **cool as a cucumber** – he just crawled back out, put the dog on its **lead**, and went home."

Many consider him a hero, but Mr Greenhall is quite **laid back** about it. "Most dog owners are the same as me. They would do what I did without a second thought. But in the future, I'm going to make sure he's on a lead near any icy ponds." Would you do the same for your pet? ☆



ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Pre-reading I

Read the sentence from the article. "I had to break my way through the 6-cm ice. Eventually, I got Jarvis by the neck and pulled him out."

Try and guess the answers to these questions before you read the article.

1. Who is Jarvis?
2. Who is "I"?
3. Where was Jarvis?
4. What happened to Jarvis?

2 Reading I

Read to check your predictions from the Pre-reading exercise. Were you right?

3 Reading II

Put the events from the story in the order they appear in the article.

- a. Greenhall's dog, Jarvis, fell into the lake.

- b. He (Greenhall) crawled out of the lake.
- c. Greenhall was walking his dog in the park.
- d. The owner and his dog went home.
- e. Greenhall got into the lake to rescue Jarvis.

4 Language focus

prepositions: onto / into

Look at the sentences from the article:

- a. I just saw Jarvis running onto the ice...
- b. He fell into the water.

When do we use the prepositions "onto / into"?

5 Discussion

1. Do you have a dog or any other pets?
If not, would you like one? Why? Why not?
2. What would / wouldn't you do for your pet?
3. Do you know the expression, "a dog is a man's best friend"? What does it mean?

GLOSSARY

freezing *adj*

very cold

a cocker spaniel *n*

a breed of small dog with smooth hair and long ears

to climb out *exp*

if you "climb out" of something, you get out of a place or escape from it

to break your way *exp*

if you "break your way" through ice, you put a hole through it

an onlooker *n*

a person who watches an event take place, but does not participate in it

a lake *n*

an area of fresh water surrounded by land

to go under *exp*

to sink; to go below the surface

as cool as a cucumber *exp*

if someone is "as cool as a cucumber", they are very calm and relaxed

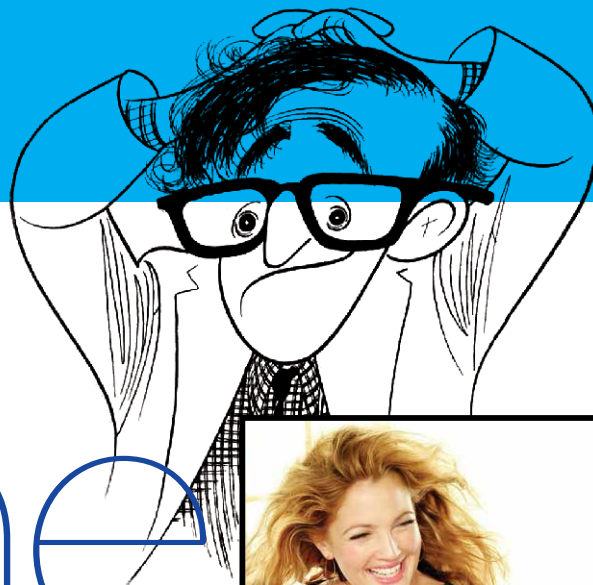
a lead *n*

a long, thin chain or piece of leather you attach to a dog's collar so that you can control the dog

laid back *adj informal*

calm; not worried; relaxed

The Name Game



THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES OF FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING. MORE NEXT MONTH.



Drew Barrymore

(American actress)

"Drew" is the past tense of the verb "to draw".

"I drew this picture. Do you like it?"



Woody Allen

(American film director and actor)

"Wood" is a type of material that comes from trees.

"This table is made of wood."

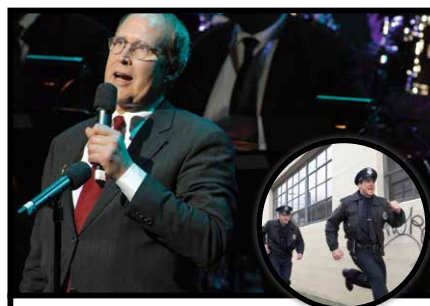


Pull & Bear (clothes company)

If you "pull" something, you use force to move it along the ground. A "bear" is a type of animal that lives in the woods and sleeps through the winter.

"We had to pull the table to the other side of the room."

"Winnie the Pooh, like most real bears, loves honey."



Chevy Chase

(American actor and comedian)

If you "chase" someone, you run behind them and try to catch them.

"The police were chasing him for more than a half-an-hour before they caught him."



Rage Against the Machine

(American rock group)

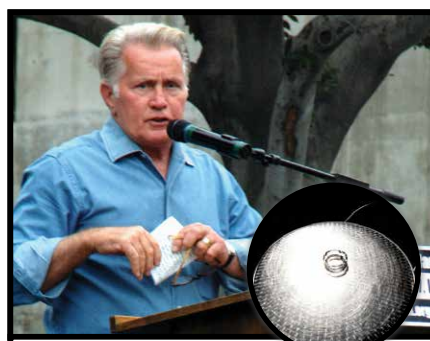
"Rage" is an extreme form of anger.

"Comments such as those only provoke rage in others."



Nicholas Cage (American actor)

A "cage" is a structure of wire or metal bars for animals or prisoners. "They kept the poor animal in a tiny cage."



Martin Sheen (American actor)

If something has a "sheen", it has a smooth and gentle brightness on its surface.

"The table surface had a silvery sheen to it."

Are you **greedy**?

ARE YOU GENEROUS WITH YOUR TIME AND MONEY, OR DO YOU PREFER TO KEEP THE GOOD STUFF TO YOURSELF? TAKE THIS QUIZ TO FIND OUT IF YOU ARE GREEDY OR NOT.

- 1** You win €1 million in the **lottery**! How much of it do you **give to charity**?
- All of it; charities need it more than I do.
 - €500,000. Half for me and half for them is fair, right?
 - €10,000... but *only* if it is **tax deductible**.
 - Charity? I'm not giving them money! If they need the money, they should play the lottery.

- 2** A **cashier** gives you €10 too much in change. You...
- Immediately tell the cashier, and then you feel good about yourself for the rest of the day.
 - Leave the shop with the extra money, but then give €2 to a **mime** dancing to Michael Jackson routines.
 - Think it depends on the cashier; if he is nice, you tell him. If he **gives you attitude**, you take the money and buy more petrol.
 - Laugh maniacally, and say to yourself, "No financial crisis for me today!"



- 3** You're out eating pizzas with a big group of friends. There are five of you, but there's only one slice of pizza left. You're still hungry and want the piece. You say...
- "Does anyone want the last piece? I can buy another pizza if more people are still hungry."
 - "I'll share the last piece with anyone else who wants it."
 - "I'll eat the last piece of pizza, but I'll give you my warm and disgusting beer."
 - "That last piece is mine. And I will **body slam** anyone who tries to eat it."



- 4** You find a €50 **note** on the floor in a restaurant. What do you do?
- Ask every single person in the restaurant whether they lost €50. Then, you give the person their €50, and an extra €20 more from your wallet because you feel bad for them.
 - Ask the bartender if anyone lost some money. If they haven't, you keep it, and leave a bigger **tip** than usual at the end of the meal.
 - It depends. If you see someone **crawling** on the floor with an open **wallet**, you may consider giving them the money. If not, it's all yours!
 - You **snatch** up the money. Now you have enough money to buy that watch you've been wanting.
- 5** An old lady drops her wallet, and is looking for it. She asks for your help. You're **in a hurry**. You say...
- "Of course, ma'am. Give me one moment to call my best friend to let her know I'll be late for her wedding."
 - "OK, I can help you for 5 minutes, but I have to get to the wedding on time!"
 - "OK, but only if we split it 50-50."
 - "How much money was in your wallet?"



GLOSSARY

- the lottery** *n*
a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets and hope to win money
- to give to charity** *exp*
to donate money to a charity organisation
- tax deductible** *adj*
if an expense is "tax deductible", you can use it to reduce the amount of tax you pay
- a cashier** *n*
a person who customers pay money to in a shop
- a mime** *n*
a person who uses movements and gestures in order to express something or tell a story without using speech
- to give someone attitude** *exp*
to behave in an impolite way toward someone
- to body slam** *vb*
to pick someone up and throw them on the ground. This is often used in wrestling.
- a note** *n*
a banknote (money in the form of paper)
- a tip** *n*
extra money that you leave the waiter / waitress at a restaurant
- to crawl** *vb*
to move forward on your hands and knees
- a wallet** *n*
a folded case where you can put credit cards and money. It fits in your pocket
- to snatch** *vb*
to take or pull something away quickly
- to be in a hurry** *exp*
to not have a lot of time to do something

Results If you answered...

mostly a's

The Saint

You are generous to anyone and everyone, and not greedy at all. Mother Teresa looks to you for advice.

mostly b's

Conveniently Generous

You aren't totally greedy - only a little bit. You will share your time or your pizza, but only on your terms.

mostly c's

The Justifier

You are greedy, but you have a conscience. You will definitely do greedy things, but you feel guilty (if only for a moment).

mostly d's

The Devil

You are greedy and you have no soul. And, we are judging you because you steal from elderly women.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.
THIS MONTH: MONEY WORDS. ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. a coin ☐
2. a note ☐
3. an ATM machine ☐
4. a wallet ☐
5. a purse ☐
6. cash ☐
7. a cashbox ☐
8. a credit card ☐
9. a safe ☐
10. a piggy bank ☐



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

coin

cash

note

cashbox

ATM machine

credit card

wallet

safe

purse

piggy bank



3 Guess the word

Think of clues to describe these words relating to money.
Ask your partner to guess the word based on your clues.

SOMETHING
PLASTIC THAT YOU
USE TO PAY FOR
AN ITEM WHEN YOU
DON'T HAVE
CASH.

A CREDIT
CARD!

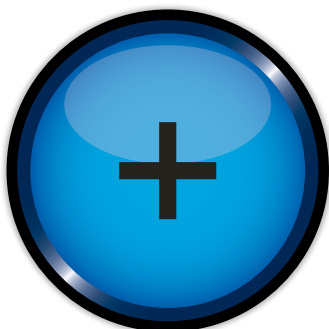


USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS.
THIS MONTH: MATHS.

PLUS

WE USE "PLUS" WHEN ADDING NUMBERS TOGETHER. WE CAN ALSO USE "AND".

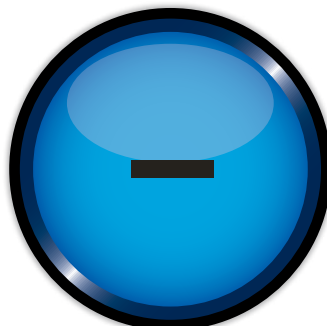


A: WHAT IS TWO PLUS TWO?
B: IT'S FOUR.

A: WHAT IS SIX AND EIGHT?
B: IT'S FOURTEEN.

MINUS

WE USE "MINUS" WHEN WE SUBTRACT NUMBERS.



A: WHAT'S SIX MINUS THREE?
B: THREE.

TIMES

WE USE "TIMES" OR "MULTIPLIED BY" WHEN WE MULTIPLY NUMBERS.

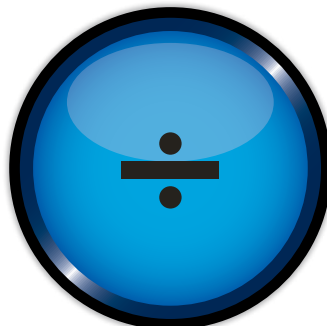


A: WHAT'S SEVEN TIMES FOUR?
B: IT'S TWENTY-EIGHT.

A: WHAT'S EIGHT MULTIPLIED BY SIX?
B: IT'S FORTY-EIGHT.

DIVIDED BY

WE USE "DIVIDED BY" WHEN WE DIVIDE NUMBERS.



A: WHAT'S EIGHTEEN DIVIDED BY THREE?
B: IT'S SIX.

PERCENT

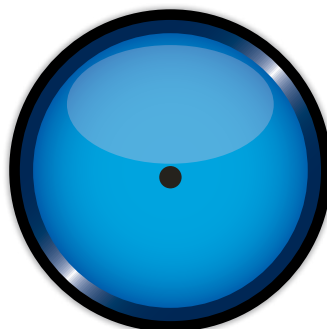
WE USE THE WORD "PERCENT" TO REPRESENT THE SYMBOL $\frac{\%}{100}$.



A: WHAT'S 16% OF 50?
B: IT'S 8.

DECIMALS

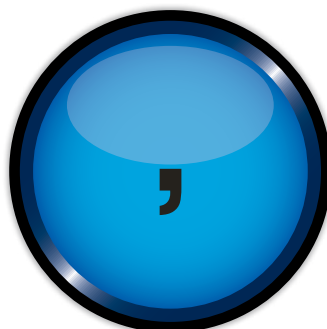
WE SAY "POINT" FOR DECIMALS.



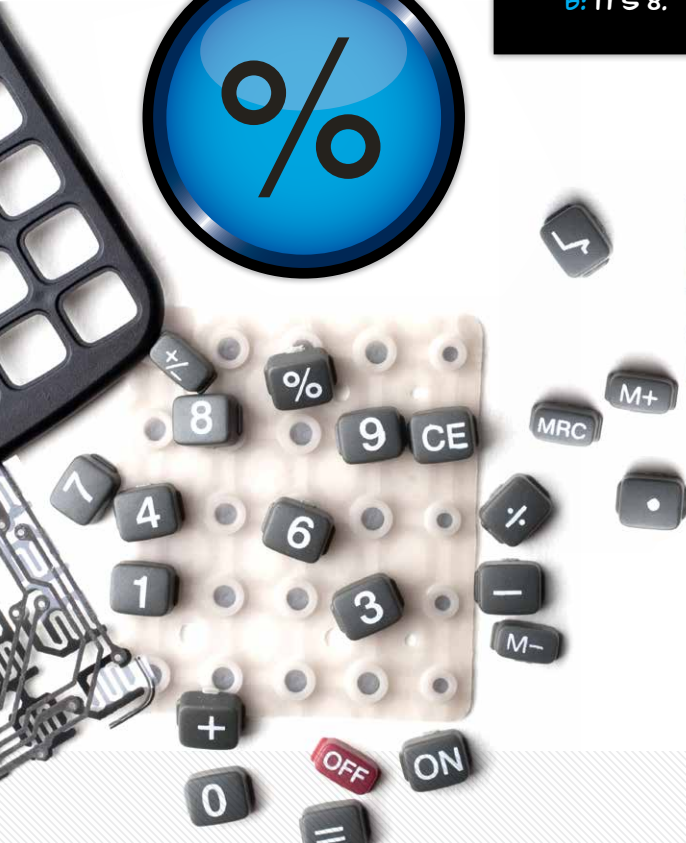
A: 6.2 = SIX POINT TWO
B: 9.03 = NINE POINT ZERO THREE

COMMAS

AND WE ADD A COMMA FOR MULTIPLES OF ONE THOUSAND.



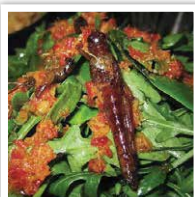
A: 4,000 = FOUR THOUSAND
B: 56,000 = FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND





The best of weird and wonderful dining.

Tired of eating at the same boring restaurants? Looking for a change? Here are some restaurants that offer original menus, original locations, and original service for an... yes, you guessed it, *original* restaurant experience. See for yourself which ones you fancy.



An Exciting Dinner

Looking for something adventurous? The *Archipelago* in London is just the thing for you. One of the most popular dishes in this restaurant is crocodile.

Yes, you read it correctly, crocodile. It is served with a yellow plum dip. If that is not daring enough for you, there are plenty of other dishes on the menu. If you are feeling brave, try the "Love Bug Salad" or a delicious plate of locusts and crickets. Good luck.



A Restaurant with a View

Want to enjoy the sights while you're eating? Try the *Top of the World* restaurant. At about 244 metres above Las Vegas, diners can enjoy a spectacular view of

Las Vegas in this revolving restaurant. However, the real adventure starts at the end of the meal. That's when the customers are taken from their seats at ground level to the observation rooms in elevators

that travel at a remarkable speed. Hold on to your stomach!



A Theatrical Experience

Longing for dinner with some drama? Dine with mimes at *Mime* in Manchester. The service is unique. Your waiter will communicate your order in mime and keep you entertained with performances in between courses. The location is also special. Customers eat in theatrical surroundings. Now the question is, how do you mime "I'll have the lobster, please?"



An Unusual Setting

Don't care about presentation? You'll be fine at the *Modern Toilet* restaurant in Taiwan. The theme of this restaurant is the toilet, and you would be surprised how many people queue up for the experience of eating on toilet seats. Don't be put off by the bowls which are shaped like western-style toilets – it's all part of the scenery!

All of these restaurants provide special attractions for a unique dining adventure. Because after all, that's what eating out should be – an experience. ★

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

Make a list of some unusual dishes that you have eaten or heard about. Do you know about any unusual restaurants? Think about an unusual location, an unusual menu, an unusual way of serving, etc.

2 Reading I

Look at the following titles from the article. What would you expect to find at these restaurants? Read to check your ideas.

- An Exciting Dinner
- A Restaurant with a View
- A Theatrical Experience
- An Unusual Setting

**3 Reading II**

Which restaurant from the article...

- ...includes a show during the meal?
- ...has an interesting menu?
- ...features a utility that you wouldn't expect to find in a restaurant?
- ...includes a free ride?
- ...requires customers to order in an unusual way?

4 Discussion

- Which restaurant from the article would you try? Why? Which restaurant wouldn't you like to try? Why not?
- Do you have a favourite restaurant? What makes it your favourite restaurant?
- How often do you eat out? Do you like to try new restaurants? Why? Why not?

Story Time

JOKES, ANECDOTES AND STORIES AS TOLD BY NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS.

Barbie Buy

A man walks into a shop to buy a Barbie doll for his daughter. "How much is that Barbie in the window?" he asks the shop assistant.

"Which Barbie?" the shop assistant responds. "We've got Barbie Goes to the Gym for \$19.95, Barbie Goes to the Ball for \$19.95, Barbie Goes Shopping for \$19.95, Barbie Goes to the Beach for \$19.95, Barbie Goes Nightclubbing for \$19.95, and Divorced Barbie for \$395.00."

"Why is Divorced Barbie different from all the others?" the guy asks.

"That's obvious," the assistant states, "Divorced Barbie comes with Ken's house, Ken's car, Ken's boat, Ken's furniture..."

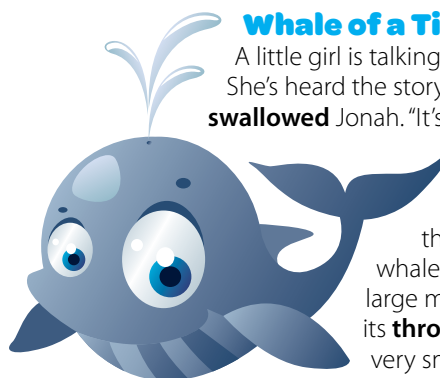
**Singing Dog**

Little Violet is practising the violin in the living room while her father is trying to read the newspaper. The family dog is lying on the **carpet**. As the **screeching** sounds of little Violet's violin reach the dog's ears, he begins to **howl** loudly.

This goes on for about ten minutes. Eventually, the father has had enough. So, he jumps up, **slams** his paper on the table and shouts above the noise, "Violet, can't you play something the dog *doesn't* know?"

Whale of a Time

A little girl is talking to her teacher about **whales**. She's heard the story of Jonah and how the whale **swallowed** Jonah. "It's physically impossible for a whale to swallow a human," the teacher says.



"Even though a whale is a very large mammal, its **throat** is very small. And anyway, a man

can't live in a whale's stomach, let alone for three days and three nights."

But the little girl is still confused. "Look," the teacher says again, "a whale can't swallow a human. It's impossible."



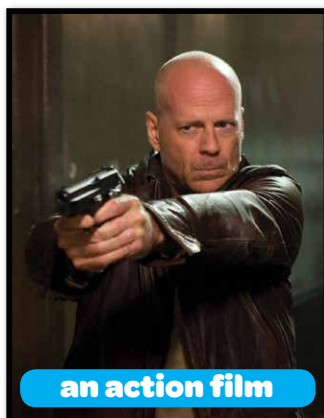
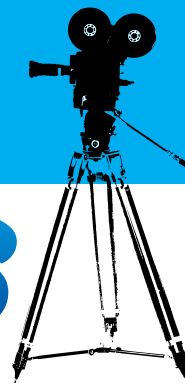
"Well, when I get to heaven, I'll ask Jonah," says the little girl. "But what if Jonah went to hell?" the teacher asks. And the little girl replies, "Then you ask him!"

GLOSSARY

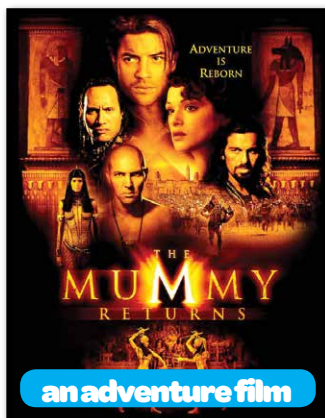
- a nightclub** *n*
a place where people go late in the evening to have a drink and dance
- furniture** *n*
large movable objects such as tables, beds or chairs
- a carpet** *n*
a thick covering of soft material which is laid over a floor
- screeching** *adj*
an unpleasant, high-pitched noise
- to howl** *vb*
if an animal "howls", it makes a long, loud, crying sound
- to slam** *vb*
to put something down quickly and with great force
- a whale** *n*
a very large mammal that lives in the sea
- to swallow** *vb*
if you "swallow" something, you cause it to go from your mouth to your stomach
- a throat** *n*
a body part at the back of your mouth that helps you swallow food

BASIC ENGLISH

film genres



an action film



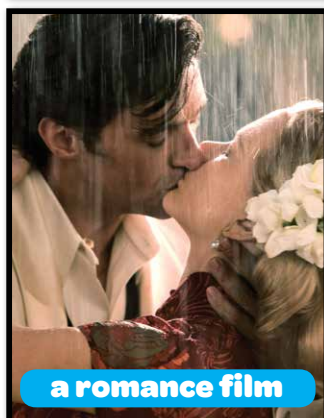
an adventure film



Film noir



a B-movie



a romance film



a horror / slasher movie



a comedy



a historical drama



a war film



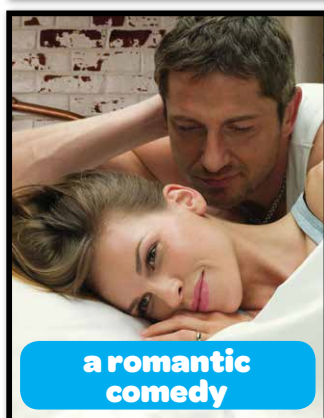
a biopic



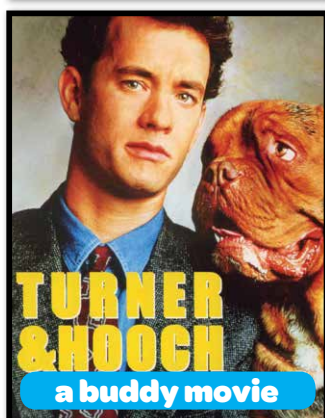
a science fiction film



**an animated film
-a cartoon**



a romantic comedy



a buddy movie



a tear-jerker
(a sad film that makes you cry)



**a girlie flick /
a chick flick**

SOCIAL ENGLISH

film genres

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS. THIS MONTH: FILM.

Useful expressions

- What kind of films do you like?
- What DVDs have you got?
- Have you seen the latest film by Steven Spielberg?
- What do you think of the latest Scorsese movie?
- Who stars in that film?



- Who's in it?
- Do you like film noir?
- Who is your favourite actor?
- Who's your favourite actress?
- Who's your favourite director?
- Have you seen any good films lately?
- Do you know any good film websites?



- Where do you get your film information from?
- Are there any good films on at the cinema?
- What was the last film you went to see?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- That's my favourite film.
- Which films make you cry?
- Which films make you laugh?
- It's a great film.
- That film was terrible.
- That film was a load of rubbish. ☹️

Part II

NOW LISTEN TO THIS DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, AMY AND CHRIS ARE AT THE CINEMA. CHRIS HAS BOUGHT THE TICKETS.

Amy: So, what kind of film are we going to see?

Chris: It's an action-adventure film.

Amy: What? I thought you said we were going to see a romantic comedy.

Chris: You chose the film last time.

Amy: I don't like action-adventure films. Who's in it?

Chris: Bruce Willis, but there's a girl in it and she rescues him. So, there is some romance in it... sort of.

Amy: That's not the same.

Chris: Well, OK. Next time you get to choose the movie.

Amy: Great! There's an interesting Hungarian **art-house** film in original version I've been dying to see. We can go and see that.

Chris: I can't wait!

Amy: By the way, have you got the tickets?

Chris: Yes. Here's yours. Shall we go buy a coke and some popcorn?

Amy: Yes, I'm going to need something to do to keep me from falling asleep in the cinema. ☹️



GLOSSARY

art-house *n*

an "art-house" film is an unusual, experimental film that is supposed to be more serious than entertaining

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Describing an object.



Functional Conversation: The game

Sam: OK. Let's play a game.

Geoff: OK.

Sam: Right, it goes like this. I describe something, and you have to guess what it is.

Geoff: All right. Go on then.

Sam: OK. It's round and green.

Geoff: Is it a type of food?

Sam: Yes, it is, and it's hard, crispy and delicious to eat.

Geoff: Is it an apple?

Sam: Yes, very good. Now it's your turn.

Geoff: OK. It's quite long and yellow. It's a bit hard on the outside, and it's soft inside, and it's something you can eat. What is it?

Sam: Is it a banana?

Geoff: Yes, well done. OK, your turn again. 🍌

Colours

- It's black.
- It's bright blue.
- It's all white.
- It's **fluorescent** green.
- It's a horrible pink colour.

Shapes

- It's triangular.
- It's round.
- It's square-shaped.
- It's circular at the top.

Age

- It's brand-new.
- It isn't very old.
- It's second-hand.

Sight-related

- It's shiny.
- It's bright.

Touch-related

- It's slippery.
- It's really sticky.
- It's smooth to the touch.
- It's lovely and soft.
- It's quite heavy.
- It isn't exactly light.

Time

- It's yearly.
- It's monthly.
- It's twice a week.

Sound-related

- It's really loud.
- It's a bit noisy.
- It's really quiet.

Sizes

- It's big.
- It's quite small.
- It's enormous.
- It's **huge**.
- It's long and thin.
- It isn't very thick.

Qualities

- It's beautiful.
- It's ugly.
- It isn't very good.
- It's pretty poor.

Taste-related

- It's really juicy.
- It's lovely and sweet.
- It's horrible and **bitter**.
- It's delicious and spicy.



GLOSSARY

fluorescent *adj*

very, very bright

huge *adj*

very, very, big

bitter *adj*

if something tastes "bitter", it is sharp, not sweet, and often unpleasant

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION, DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Activity

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

- Where you from?
Where are you from?
- Where Mark's dad is from?
- She's of France.
- He can to see it.
- She not can do it.
- Can I sit to here?



Catching up

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to a conversation between two women talking at a school reunion. Write down three questions that you would expect to hear at a reunion. For example, "How have you been?"

- _____
- _____
- _____

2 Listening I

Listen to the conversation and tick off any of your questions that you heard.

3 Listening II

Sentence completion. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- We were at school together. Do you _____ me?
- So, what are you up to _____?
- But, yeah, what you're doing now sounds great! Are you _____ it?
- It was great talking _____.
- It's been _____!

4 Language present perfect vs. past simple

Look at the sentences from the previous exercise.

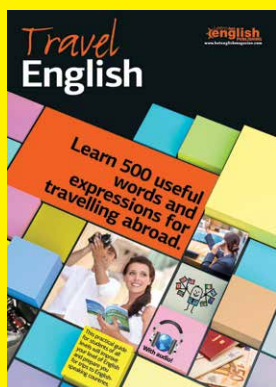
Which sentences contain the past simple and which contain the present perfect? When do we use these tenses?

5 Discussion

- Do you remember your school days? For example, the teachers / friends you had at school.
- Describe a friend / teacher you had at school.
- Have you ever been to a reunion? If not, would you like to go a reunion? Why? Why not?

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The section that makes grammar easy, interesting, and fun.



GRAMMAR FUN

like

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME CONFUSING EXPRESSIONS WITH THE WORD "LIKE".

There are lots of expressions which contain the word "like". Each has a different meaning. Here are some cases which are easily confused.

The most common use of "like" is the easiest one to remember. It is used to talk about personal tastes or preferences. For example:

A: "Do you like Thai food?"

B: "No, I don't. I like Indian and Chinese food though."

"Like" in the conditional form (with "would") is used to talk about future desires or wishes. For example:

a) Next year, I would like to go to India.

b) She would really like to be an astronaut when she grows up.

It can also be used in requests.

For example:

Waiter: "Would you like a coffee?"

Customer: "Yes, please, I'd love one."

*Notice how "I'd" is a contraction of "I would".

"Like" can also be used to make comparisons or to talk about similarities between two things. In this case, it is a preposition. For example:

a) Chinese food is like Thai food.

b) He is very much like his dad. They are both stubborn.

In poetry or literature, "like" is used to make similes (comparisons). For example:

a) He eats like a pig.

b) She smells like roses.

"Like" is often used in questions when you need a description of something. For example:

a) Janet: "What's the weather like in London?"

Elliot: "It's very cold and grey."

b) Tim: "What's the new boss like?"

Martha: "He seems very friendly."

"Like" is a synonym for "such as". For example:

a) There are lots of problems in the company, like organisation and communication.

b) Do you have any more facilities here, like a gym?

Finally, we can use "like" in fixed expressions. For example:

a) "to look like someone" - to resemble someone.
"I look like my father."

b) "to seem like" - to appear a certain way from an impression. "He seems like a nice person."



"Like" is also a common "sentence filler" among young Americans. For example, Do you, like, have any plans this weekend?



1 Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

1. **Waiter:** What would you like to drink?

Customer: I like / I'd like a coffee please.

2. What **is** / **does** Japan like? It must be very different from Europe.

3. Mary is **like** / **likes** her mother. She's very tall.

4. **Like** / **Such as** Spain, Portugal has a beautiful coastline.

5. **Fred:** Would / **do** you like to try some Sushi?

Fran: I'm not sure. I've never tried it.

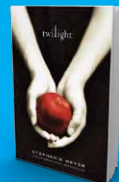
6. Next Christmas, I'd **like** / **like** to go to Lapland.

7. **Peter:** Who do you **look** / **be** like, your mother or your father?

Pat: My mother definitely. I have her features.

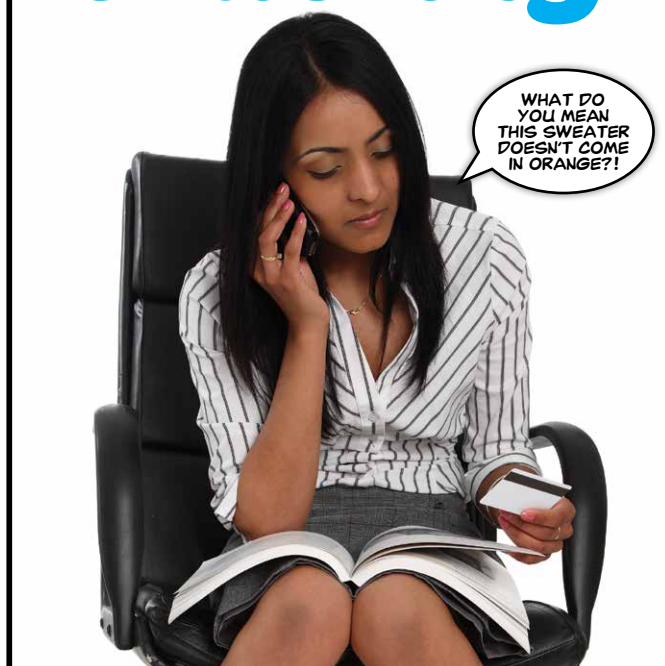
8. He eats **like** / **do** a pig in mud.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63



TELEPHONE ENGLISH

Catalogue ordering



1 Pre-Listening

What kind of questions do you ask a shop assistant in a clothes shop? Think of three.

2 Listening I

1. What does the caller want?
2. Does she get what she wants?
3. What does she order instead?

3 Listening II

Correct any mistakes. Be careful! Some are correct.

1. 7812 Piney Grove Church Road
2. page 67
3. Y57246
4. 3467 8923 4567
5. 2011
6. J19745

4 Language focus

Write the expression we use in English for **requests**. Complete the sentence from the conversation.

___ / ___ / to order a sweater...

Refer to Grammar Fun on page 16 for more uses of this word.



TWILIGHT IS A BOOK ABOUT VAMPIRES - BUT THESE AREN'T YOUR TYPICAL VAMPIRES.

Twilight is a vampire romance novel. The **plot** is a bit like a version of Romeo and Juliet, but with vampires.

Isabella Swan (Bella) moves to the town of Forks (in Washington) to live with her father, Charlie. **Shy, introverted** Bella is the new girl in class and several guys are **competing** for her attention... except one boy, Edward Cullen. Bella sits next to him in class, but he doesn't appear to be interested – in fact, he seems to be **repulsed** by her.

Eventually, Bella discovers that Edward and his family are vampires. But they aren't ordinary vampires as they don't drink human blood (just blood from animals). Later, Edward admits that he **avoided** Bella because he found the scent of her blood irresistible. Over time, Edward and Bella fall in love. But things don't go too well.

A big problem for Bella and Edward is that a new group of vampires has moved into town. One of them, James (who is a **tracker** vampire), decides to hunt Bella for sport. The Cullens want to protect her so they send Bella to a hotel in Arizona. But while she's there, James calls her. He claims to have taken Bella's mum **hostage**. Either Bella **gives herself up**, or her mum is in serious trouble. Will Edward be able to save her in time? *

THE FILM VERSION

The film version of the book is directed by Catherine Hardwicke, and stars Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattinson.



GLOSSARY

- twilight** *n* the time immediately before night when it is not completely dark yet
- a plot** *n* the story in a book / film
- shy** *adj* timid; nervous and uncomfortable around other people
- introverted** *adj* someone who is "introverted" is shy and finds it difficult to talk to other people
- to compete** *vb* if you "compete" with someone for something, you try to obtain it for yourself and stop someone else from obtaining it
- repulsed** *adj* disgusted
- to avoid** *vb* if you "avoid" someone, you keep away from that person
- a tracker** *n* a person or animal that finds people or animals by following their footprints, scent or trail
- a hostage** *n* if a criminal takes someone "hostage", they take this person as a prisoner and demand money for the safe return of this person
- to give yourself up** *exp* to surrender; to let the police, or other people, catch you

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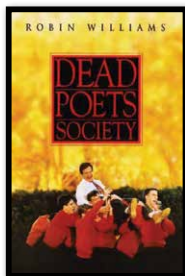
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FILM / TV SCRIPTS

Dead Poets Society

Dead Poets Society (1989).

was directed by Peter Weir and stars Robin Williams and Ethan Hawke. It takes place in the year 1959 at an all-boys school in the United States. Robin Williams plays an unconventional English teacher who inspires these boys to think for themselves and to live extraordinary lives.



This scene is an example of how Professor Keating (Robin Williams) brings out the creative spirit of one particularly shy boy in the class, Todd Anderson (played by Ethan Hawke).



1 Exercises

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

Read the dialogue and then answer these questions.

1. Was Keating angry that the student didn't write a poem?
2. Who do you think "Uncle Walt" is? (Keep in mind that this scene is set in an English literature class.)
3. What does the rest of the class think of Todd's poem?

2 Definitions

Match the words (1 to 7) to their definitions (a-g).

1. agony
 2. a yawp
 3. a barbarian
 4. a madman
 5. gibberish
 6. to mumble
 7. to wail
- a. to speak words quietly, so that people can't hear them
 - b. a loud cry or yell
 - c. extreme pain or suffering
 - d. an insane person; a lunatic
 - e. an uncivilised person
 - f. to cry in a mournful or lamenting way
 - g. speech that is not real words; total nonsense

The script

Keating: Mr Anderson, I see you sitting there in **agony**. Come on, Todd, step up. Let's put you out of your misery.

Todd: I, I didn't do it. I didn't write a poem.

Keating: Mr Anderson thinks that everything inside of him is worthless and embarrassing. Isn't that right, Todd? Isn't that your worst fear? Well, I think you're wrong. I think you have something inside of you that is worth a great deal. *[writes "I sound my barbaric yawp over the rooftops of the world." W.W. on the chalkboard]* Uncle Walt again. Now, for those of you who don't know, a **yawp** is a loud cry or yell. Now, Todd, I would like you to give us a demonstration of a barbaric "yawp." Come on. You can't yawp sitting down. Let's go. Come on. Up. You gotta get in "yawping" stance.

Todd: A yawp?

Keating: No, not just a yawp. A barbaric yawp.

Todd: *[quietly]* Yawp.

Keating: Come on, louder.

Todd: *[quietly]* Yawp.

Keating: No, that's a mouse. Come on. Louder.

Todd: Yawp.

Keating: Oh, good God, boy. Yell like a man!

Todd: *[shouting]* Yawp!

Keating: There it is. You see, you have a **barbarian** in you, after all. Now, you don't get away that easy. The picture of Uncle Walt up there. What does he remind you of? *[Todd hesitates]* Don't think. Answer. Go on.

Todd: A m-m-madman.

Keating: What kind of madman? *[Todd hesitates again]* Don't think about it. Just answer again.

Todd: A c-crazy **madman**.

Keating: No, you can do better than that. Free up your mind. Use your imagination. Say the first thing that pops into your head, even if it's total **gibberish**. Go on, go on.

Todd: Uh, uh, a sweaty-toothed madman.

Keating: Good God, boy, there's a poet in you, after all. There, close your eyes. Close your eyes. Now, describe what you see.

Todd: Uh, I-I close my eyes.

Keating: Yes?

Todd: Uh, and this image floats beside me.

Keating: A sweaty-toothed madman?

Todd: A sweaty-toothed madman with a stare that pounds my brain.

Keating: Oh, that's excellent. Now, give him action. Make him do something.

Todd: H-His hands reach out and choke me.

Keating: That's it. Wonderful. Wonderful.

Todd: And, and all the time he's **mumbling**.

Keating: What's he mumbling?

Todd: M-Mumbling, "Truth. Truth is like, like a blanket that always leaves your feet cold."

[Class laughs]

Keating: Forget them, forget them. Stay with the blanket. Tell me about that blanket.

Todd: Y-Y-Y-You push it, stretch it, it'll never be enough. You kick at it, beat it, it'll never cover any of us. From the moment we enter crying to the moment we leave dying, it will just cover your face as you **wail** and cry and scream.

[the class claps because of his excellent poem]

Keating: *[whispering to Todd]* Don't you forget this. ☺



Naming and Shaming

A debate about public punishment for criminals.

"The real intention of the **vests** is to make the government look **tough on crime**," said Jane Fletcher, who is concerned about a new plan to make **offenders** wear bright orange jackets while they are doing **community service** work.

"The government is claiming that this initiative is being introduced to **raise public awareness**," said Fletcher, who is a member of Napo (the **probation officers'** union). "But this can be done in other ways, for example, by putting a **plaque** on a wall or in an area after the work is completed." The fluorescent vests have the words "community **payback**" written on the back in purple. All offenders doing manual work will have to wear them. Ten thousand of the vests have already been ordered.

The move has also been criticised by Liberty, a civil rights group. They believe the jackets could make offenders a target for attacks. The director of Liberty, Shami Chakrabarti, said it was a "medieval" scheme. "When someone has lost their self-respect and committed a crime, the last thing to do is **demean** them further. Wearing the vests is cheap and **nasty**, and not the sort of thing we want in a civilised country."

But the government is defending the measure. "If we have got to get the public to **come forward**, give evidence, report crimes and feel confident the British justice system is on their side, they've got to see consequences for criminals," a government spokesperson explained. "We've got to ask ourselves: Whose side are we on in all of this: the criminals or the public?"

Liberty

Liberty is a London-based pressure group which is also known as the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL). Their mission is to "protect civil liberties and promote human rights for everyone."

Liberty was founded in February 1934 by journalist Ronald Kidd. He established the group as a watchdog of police behaviour after he saw violence being used against protestors at public gatherings. Kidd also intended the group to monitor the press, legal system, and Parliament to watch for any civil rights violations. Now, Liberty monitors issues such as surveillance technology, freedom of information, the potential introduction of national ID cards, and the anti-terrorist measures adopted by the UK government in 2001.



GLOSSARY

- a vest** *n*
a sleeveless (with no arms) piece of clothing often worn over a shirt or a jacket
- tough on crime** *adj*
strict against law-breakers
- an offender** *n*
a person who breaks a rule or a law
- community service** *n*
unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of going to prison
- to raise public awareness** *exp*
to bring something to the attention of the public
- a probation officer** *n*
a person who monitors people on probation – (people who must be supervised after committing a crime)
- a plaque** *n*
a flat piece of metal, wood or stone which is fixed to a wall or monument in memory of something / someone
- pay back** *phr vb*
if you "pay back" some money that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you give them an equal sum of money at a later time
- to demean** *vb*
if you "demean" someone, you treat them disrespectfully
- nasty** *adj*
very unpleasant to see, hear or feel
- to come forward** *phr vb*
to offer to do something or to give information in response to a request for help

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Pre-reading

How are criminals punished in your country?
What do you think of this argument? "Community service is a substitute for prison."

2 Reading I

Look at the subtitle "A debate about public punishment for criminals" and answer the questions.

1. What could the "public punishment" be? Think of an example.
2. What could the debate be about?
Read to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

1. Why does the government say that criminals have to wear orange vests?
2. What will the vests have written on them? Why?
3. How many vests have been ordered?
4. Who opposes this initiative? Why?

5. What is the government's argument in favour of this initiative?

4 Vocabulary focus

When you learn words in a foreign language, it is a good idea to learn them in lexical groups. Underline any verbs / actions / nouns connected to the theme of crime. Compare your ideas with your partner.

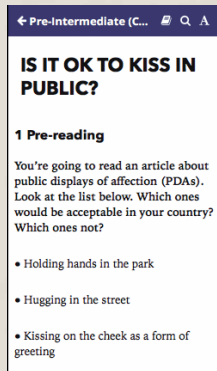
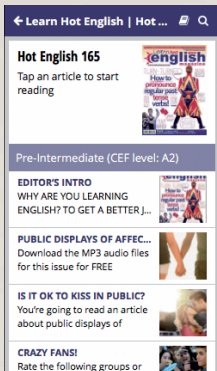
5 Discussion

1. Do you think community service is a good idea? Why? Why not?
2. What kind of crimes do young offenders commit in your country? For example, stealing, graffiti, vandalism etc. Think of more examples and rank the crimes in order of seriousness.
3. Do you think the justice system is fair in your country? Why? Why not? How could it be improved?

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TRIVIA MATCHING

1 Exercise

SEE IF YOU CAN DO THIS MATCHING EXERCISE. LOOK AT THE LIST OF THINGS (1 TO 12), AND THE PHOTOS (A-L). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING FROM THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1. An iguana ☐
2. An orchestra ☐
3. A woodpecker ☐
4. An earthquake ☐
5. A ghost ☐
6. A camel ☐
7. An insect ☐
8. The equator ☐
9. A poem ☐
10. An army ☐
11. A composer ☐
12. A widow ☐



A



B



C



E



F



D



G



H



I

J



L



K



WEIRD TRIVIA

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR MINI-SERIES ON STRANGE FACTS. WHOEVER THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS SO BIZARRE?



Monaco's national orchestra is bigger than its army.

An iguana can stay underwater for 28 minutes.



A single little brown **bat** can catch 1,200 mosquito-sized insects in just one hour. How about that?



A woodpecker can **peck** twenty times a second. What a fast little pecker!



The Hundred Years War between England and France actually lasted for 116 years – from 1337-1453. Some people just can't count.

The deepest land point on Earth (420 metres below sea level) is the area around the Dead Sea.



The Earth's circumference at the equator is 40,075.16 km. Fancy a walk, anyone?

The camel is famous for its ability to **survive** for days without



water, but a rat can **last** even longer.



There are more than 50,000 earthquakes throughout the



world every year. Luckily, we don't notice most of them.

A "ghost writer" is someone who writes a book anonymously, often for a famous person who can't write.



A poem written to celebrate a wedding is called an "epithalamium". Did you get one at your wedding?



The classical music composer Tchaikovsky was financed by a



wealthy widow for 13 years. At her request, they never met.



"Aromatherapy" is a term **coined** by French chemist

René Maurice Gattefossé in the 1920s to describe the practice of using essential oils taken from plants, flowers, roots and seeds in **healing**.

"Long in the tooth" (meaning "old") was originally used to describe horses. But why? Well, as horses get older, their gums **recede**, giving the impression that their teeth are growing. The longer the teeth look, the older the horse. 🌟



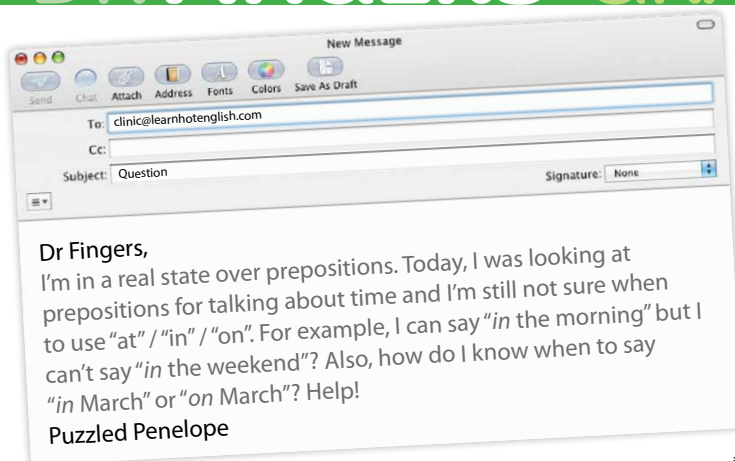
GLOSSARY

a bat *n*
a small animal that flies at night and looks like a mouse with wings
to peck *vb*
if a bird "pecks" at something, it moves its beak forward quickly and bites it
to survive *vb*
if you "survive", you don't die
to last *vb*
to endure; to survive
wealthy *adj*
having a lot of money; rich
a widow *n*
a woman who has remarried after her husband has died
to coin *vb*
if you "coin" a word or phrase, you are the first person to say it
to heal *vb*
to make someone who is sick feel better; to cure
to recede *vb*
if your gums start to "recede", they cover less of your teeth

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR



LET'S LEARN
WHEN TO USE
IN / ON / AT.



Dear Puzzled Penelope,

Thank you for writing in. I'm very sorry you're having such a difficult time with your prepositions. But don't worry, we'll get it sorted out in no time. First of all, it's difficult to know why we use certain prepositions in time expressions. It's best to learn them by heart without worrying about why. So, let's get started.

1. Let's start with "in". We can use "in" + a month. For example:

- a) *My father's birthday is in March.*
- b) *She had a baby in October.*

"In" is also used with years or seasons. For example:

- a) *In the summer, I like to go swimming.*
- b) *In 2009, I am going to four weddings.*

"In" is also used to talk about specific moments of the day. You can say, "in the morning", "in the afternoon" and "in the evening". For example:

- a) *I went for a run in the morning.*
- b) *Tom has two classes in the afternoon.*

But be careful, we don't say "in the night". We'll come back to this later.

2. Now, let's look at "on". You now know that we use "in" with a month. But if you are referring to a date, we use "on". For example:

- a) *My father was born on 7th March.*
- b) *Their anniversary is on 14th June.*

We also use "on" before a day or for special occasions. For example:

- a) *I will have an English class on Monday.*
- b) *On Christmas Day, we eat turkey.*



If we refer to a day and specify the part of the day, we must also use "on". For example:

- a) *I'm free on Tuesday afternoon.*
- b) *On Monday evenings, I play football.*

3. Finally, let's look at some examples with "at". The most common use of "at" is for telling the time. For example:

- a) *At nine o'clock, I go to work.*
- b) *She came to the meeting at four o'clock.*

We also use "at" when we refer to specific times of the day. For example:

- a) *At lunchtime, I go home.*
- b) *The clocks will go back at midnight.*

As we saw in the first explanation with "in", we don't say "in the night". Instead, we use "at night".

I hope this helps, Penelope, and that your preposition problems are over. And remember, the best thing you can do is practise. Keep the questions coming!

**Yours Sincerely,
Dr Fingers.**

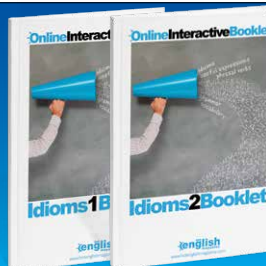
**in + specific moments of
the day, months**

**on + dates, days of the
week and special occasions,
habitual activities**

**at + specific hours / times
of the day**

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Corny Criminals

HERE'S ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES ON GOOD, BAD AND FUNNY CRIMINALS.



Bin Money

Rubbish collector finds thousands.

"The biggest piece of money is about a 3-cm square... It is a massive **jigsaw puzzle**," said a police officer in reference to thousands of **shredded** £10- and £20-**notes** that were found by **bin man** Shaun Hill. Hill, 35, found the money as he was cleaning a street in the main square in Lincoln. The money, estimated to be about £25,000, was in two **bin bags**. Lincolnshire Police held the money for six months while an investigation was carried out. But no one **came forward** to claim it and the police have returned it to Mr Hill. Officer Burt Cobb said, "This was a very unusual case and, despite our inquiries, the circumstances of why and how the money came to be **torn up** and put in the bags remains a mystery." Hill will get a new note for each one he manages to **piece back together**, but this could prove

difficult. Officer Cobb added, "It would appear that the person responsible cut the money up with scissors. Obviously whoever did this took a long time, and was determined to destroy this money."

Fake Kidnap

Boy tries to trick his mum.

"He's lucky she even thought about paying. If I had a son like that, I'd be pleased if someone **kidnapped** him," said a police officer who was commenting on the **fake** kidnapping of a 15-year-old boy. The teenager, who is currently being held in custody, was charged with fraud. Police say it was the latest in a series of **scams** by the teen. The boy, from Westover

in northwest England, began **conning** his mum earlier this year. At first, he told her that he needed £60 to help a sick friend. Later, he claimed he needed another £3,000 to help out a friend who was in trouble with some **money lenders**. The latest scam involved a kidnapping. The boy, who can't be named because of his age, wanted to get £4,000 in **ransom money** from his mum. He **staged** his own kidnapping and demanded the money for his safe return.

He phoned his mum, carefully **disguising** his voice. "Don't tell the police," he warned her. But the terrified woman called the police anyway. Later, the police were waiting for the boy and his 17-year-old "kidnapper" (who is one of the boy's friends) when they turned up to collect the money. ✨



GLOSSARY

- a jigsaw puzzle** *n*
a picture on cardboard or wood that has been cut in shapes. To form the picture, you must put the pieces together correctly
- shredded** *adj*
torn into very small pieces
- a note** *n*
a banknote (paper money)
- a bin man / a bin woman** *n*
a person who collects the rubbish in a neighbourhood or area of town
- a bin bag** *n*
a plastic bag in which people put rubbish
- to come forward** *phr vb*
if you "come forward", you go to the police to confess or claim something
- to tear up** *vb*
to pull paper, cloth or other materials into little pieces
- to piece back together** *exp*
to repair the parts of something that is broken
- to kidnap** *vb*
to take someone away illegally or by force
- fake** *adj*
not real; artificial
- a scam** *n*
a large-scale, illegal trick
- to con** *vb*
if someone "cons" you, they persuade you to do something or to believe something by lying to you
- a money lender** *n*
a person who allows others to borrow money, but then charges a high interest rate
- ransom money** *exp*
money that must be paid so that a kidnapped person can be set free
- to stage** *vb*
to organise or take part in an event
- to disguise** *vb*
to change something about yourself intentionally so that no one can recognise you

HERE IS A CHEAP TREAT FOR THOSE **PENNY-PINCHERS** OUT THERE. IT IS GREAT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY! Difficulty level: Easy

Rice Krispie Treats



Ingredients

- 1/4 cup butter or margarine
- 4 cups **miniature** marshmallows (they **melt** more easily)
- 6 cups Rice Krispies cereal
- **crushed** candy bar [optional]
- food colouring (for seasonal treats) [optional]
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon [optional]
- 2 teaspoons cocoa [optional]
- 1/4 cup chocolate chips [optional]

Method

- On a low-medium heat, melt the 1/4 cup butter or margarine in a 2.84 litre (approximately) **saucepan**.
- Add the 4 cups of miniature marshmallows; let them melt completely with the butter.
- **Stir** the mixture frequently so that the marshmallows don't burn.
- Add in all 6 cups of Rice Krispies cereal, (if you want to add candy or food colouring, put that in now.)
- Stir **vigorously** until it is well mixed.
- **Flip** the finished Rice Krispie Treats into a greased baking pan that measures 23 x 23 cm or 33 x 23 cm.
- **Flatten** the mixture. When cooled, cut into squares.
- Serve your Rice Krispie Treats with milk. ☺

GLOSSARY

a penny-pincher *n*
a person who tries not to spend a lot of money
miniature *adj*
very small
to melt *vb*
when a solid "melts", it changes from a solid to a liquid
crushed *adj*
if food is "crushed", it is ground in little pieces and its shape is destroyed
a saucepan *n*
a deep metal cooking pot, usually with a long handle and a lid
to stir *vb*
if you "stir" a liquid or a substance, you move it around or mix it in a container using a spoon
vigorously *adv*
energetically; enthusiastically
to flip *vb*
to turn over or move to a different position
to flatten *vb*
to make something level or smooth



1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

Have you ever been to a staff training session? What was it about? Think of some typical topics for staff training sessions.

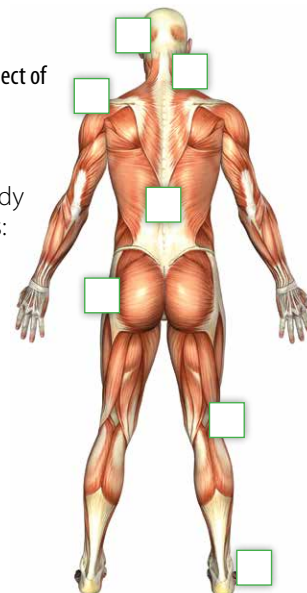
2 Listening I

Listen once and write down the subject of this staff training session.

3 Listening II

1. Label the parts of the body with the following words:

a	head
b	back
c	hip
d	shoulder
e	knee
f	feet
g	neck



2. What was the advice regarding lifting boxes at work? Use the prompts above. For example, "You should keep your feet together / apart when you go to lift something."
3. Write a brief instruction next to each part of the body. For example, "shoulders: should be level."

4 Language focus giving instructions

Look at the examples of instructions from the talk and answer the questions.

- a) "...bend your back, hip and knees..."
- b) "...avoid twisting your back..."
- c) "Your shoulders should be level."

1. Which instruction is not in the imperative form?
2. Which instruction contains a modal verb?

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever had an accident at work? Do you know anyone who has? What happened?
2. Have you ever hurt your neck / back or any other part of your body? What happened?

Billionaire

IMAGINE YOU HAD A THOUSAND DOLLARS. OR MAYBE A MILLION DOLLARS. HOW WOULD YOU SPEND IT? MAYBE YOU WOULD BUY A HOUSE OR A DIAMOND NECKLACE. BUT WHAT IF YOU HAD A BILLION DOLLARS? WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITH THAT? YOU WOULD HAVE TO ASK THESE FOUR BUSINESSMEN, WHO ARE SOME OF THE RICHEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Warren Buffett



Born on 30th August 1930 in Omaha, Nebraska, United States.

Warren Buffett is the second richest person in the world, with an estimated personal fortune of over \$73 billion. His **canny** business sense has earned Buffett the nickname "The Oracle of Omaha".

Buffett started from the bottom, but eventually **climbed** his way **up the corporate ladder**. He originally worked as a **stockbroker** before joining an investment company owned by Benjamin Graham, a **securities analyst** and Buffett's former tutor. Buffett then went on to create "Buffett Partnership Ltd", an investment **partnership**. This company continued to grow year by year, until, in 1965, Buffett took over the textile firm Berkshire Hathaway. He expanded the firm into the insurance industry, and used it as an opportunity to finance other investments. Today Buffett holds shares in well-known companies such as "Coca-Cola", "American Express", and "Proctor & Gamble" amongst others.

This tycoon remains a **humble** yet intriguing figure. In his life, he has created a vast fortune, yet he lives in the same house that he bought in 1958, and pays himself a modest annual salary of around \$100,000. He maintains a frugal lifestyle, and spends 12 hours a week playing bridge.



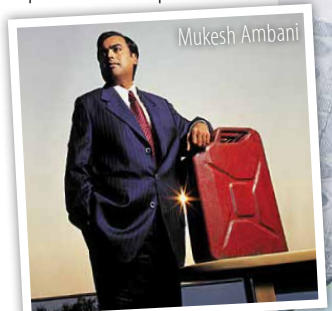
Anil Ambani

Born on 4th June 1959, in Mumbai, India.

Anil Ambani is one of the richest men in Asia.

Unlike the other billionaires on this list, Ambani's wealth was inherited rather than self-made. His father, the industrialist Dhirubhai Ambani, founded Reliance Industries with his cousin Champaklal Damani. The company started as an oil refining business, but has diversified in recent years. "Reliance" has a very good reputation globally, and has appeared on Forbes' list of "The World's 100 Most Respected Companies". When Dhirubhai Ambani died on 26th July 2002, "Reliance" passed on to his two sons, Anil and Mukesh Ambani.

In 2005, and after years of **feuding** their mother arranged a **settlement** between the two brothers and "Reliance" was divided between them. Anil now continues to develop "Reliance" and one of his biggest **assets** is his majority share in a telecom company called "Reliance Communications".



Boys' Club

Ingvar Kamprad



Born on 30th March 1926 in Ljungby, Sweden.

Ingvar Kamprad is the wealthiest European-born person and the seventh wealthiest person in the world. An **entrepreneur** from childhood, he progressed from selling **matches** to his neighbours as a young boy to selling household items to the world as the creator of furniture store IKEA.

Kamprad discovered the secret of business at a young age. He realised that he could buy matches **in bulk** from Stockholm and sell them individually at reasonable prices, and still make a good profit. He expanded his business from matches to fish, Christmas cards and pens. When Konrad turned 17, his father gave him money as a reward for succeeding in his studies. With this money, IKEA was born.

IKEA is one of the most famous shops in the world. It specialises in mass-produced furniture, accessories, bathroom and kitchen items. "IKEA" is known for always giving names instead of numbers to each of its products. This is due to Kamprad's **dyslexia**, because he found names easier to remember than product codes. The store's name comes from Ingvar Kamprad's initials (IK), those of the family farm where he was born (Elmtaryd) and the village close by (Agunnaryd). "IKEA" now has stores in over forty different countries.



Kamprad is famous for his frugality. He avoids wearing suits, flies economy class, and insists that his employees write on both sides of a sheet of paper. He also drives

a fifteen-year-old Volvo, and is known to buy **wrapping paper** and Christmas paper in the post-Christmas sales. This is part of a carefully managed public image... less well-publicised is the fact that Kamprad owns a villa in Switzerland and a vineyard in France.

Karl Albrecht



Born on 20th February 1920, in Essen, Germany. He died on 16th July 2014.

Karl Albrecht was one of the richest men in the world, and the richest German. The source of his wealth was "Aldi", a **discount** supermarket chain. Part of the name of the supermarket comes from Albrecht's own name, the other coming from the word "discount": "Albrecht Discount".

Albrecht developed his mother's small grocery store with his younger brother Theo after the Second World War. They **took over** her business in 1946, and by 1960 they owned 300 stores. In the same year, the brothers split the company into two parts after an argument. Theo Albrecht now controls "Aldi Nord" and Karl Albrecht is **in charge of** the more profitable "Aldi Süd". "The Aldi Group" currently has over 8,000 individual stores worldwide. So, it is no surprise that on average a new store opens in the UK every week.

Karl Albrecht turned "Aldi" into a success by keeping the size of the stores as small as possible, using his "**no frills**" policy. This includes spending very little money on advertising or on company comforts.

Albrecht was **fiercely** private. He **withdrew** almost completely from public life, more so after he retired from "Aldi Süd" in 2002. He was known to enjoy playing golf on his personal golf course, and he allegedly tended a garden of **orchids**.

Surprisingly, these billionaires seem like ordinary people. They live modestly. They work hard. They have **hobbies**. The only difference between them and the rest of the world is about...ohhh, 50 billion dollars. ★

 **Aldi** is a discount supermarket chain based in Germany. The chain has two separate groups, Aldi Nord and Aldi Süd. Aldi Nord was initially owned by Theo Albrecht and Aldi Süd by Karl Albrecht. Both brothers have now retired. Aldi stores have a number of tactics to keep prices low; in general, they only **stock** own-brand products and they do not decorate the aisles.

GLOSSARY

- canny** *adj*
clever; able to think quickly
- to climb up the corporate ladder** *exp*
if you "climb the corporate ladder", you start working at the bottom and eventually gain more and more responsibility
- a stockbroker** *n*
a person whose job is to buy and sell stocks and shares for people
- a securities analyst** *n*
a person who studies stocks, shares, bonds or other certificates that you buy in order to earn interest or to make a profit
- a partnership** *n*
a relationship in which two or more people, organisations or countries work together
- humble** *adj*
a "humble" person is not proud and does not believe they are better than other people
- to feud** *vb*
to quarrel / argue / fight for a long time with someone
- a settlement** *n*
an official agreement between two sides who were arguing
- an asset** *n*
the "assets" of a company or person are all the things that they own
- an entrepreneur** *n*
a person who sets up businesses
- matches** *n*
small wooden sticks with a substance at one end that produces fire
- in bulk** *exp*
if you buy something "in bulk", you buy a lot of something at once
- dyslexia** *n*
if someone suffers from "dyslexia", they have difficulty reading because of a minor disorder in the brain
- wrapping paper** *n*
special paper used for covering objects – often presents
- discount** *n*
a reduction in the usual price of something – often as part of a sale
- to take over** *phr vb*
if you "take over" a company, you get control of it
- to be in charge of something** *exp*
if you are "in charge" of something, you are the most senior person and have control over something or someone
- no frills** *exp*
if something has "no frills", it has no extra features and is basic
- fiercely** *adv*
intensely
- to withdraw** *vb*
to become quiet and not want to talk to other people
- an orchid** *n*
a plant with brightly coloured and unusually shaped flowers
- a hobby** *n*
an activity you enjoy doing in your spare time
- to stock** *vb*
if a shop "stocks" particular goods, it sells those goods

12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS TO USE IN A CONVERSATION!

When you're having a conversation in English, you often need to respond to things so you can show surprise, sadness, agreement or anger. Here are 12 expressions for doing just that! In each case, the comment or expression is made by person B.

1

OK

OK

A I'll finish it later on.

B OK.

You can use "OK" to show that you agree with something.



2

REALLY?

A I won £10,000 on the lottery!

B Really?

We can use "really" in a question to show surprise.



3

UH-HUH

Uh-huh

A ...so we'll have the meeting sometime next week, probably on Tuesday.

B Uh-huh

We often use this sound to show that we're following what someone is saying.



4

OH, RIGHT.

A She's still in London but she isn't working in Selfridges any more.

B Oh, right.

We use this expression to show that we understand something.



5

OH, NO!

A I've lost my bag.

B Oh, no!

We often use "Oh, no!" to show sympathy with someone's situation.



6

YOU POOR THING!

A I've had a headache all day.

B You poor thing!

You can use this expression to show that you feel sorry for someone.



7

I CAN IMAGINE.

A It is so frustrating!

B I can imagine.

This is used to show that you understand what a situation must be like.

8

YOU'RE JOKING!

A Frank got fired from his job!

B You're joking!

"You're joking" or "you're kidding" can be used to check that someone is being serious.

9

OH, I SEE.

A So, the reason why I can't go to the party is that I've got an exam on Monday.

B Oh, I see.

"I see" is used to show that you understand something.

10

HOW AWFUL!

A They cancelled the flight.

B How annoying!

We use "How" + an adjective to show surprise, anger, shock... For example: *How stupid! How amazing! How ridiculous! How awful! How terrible! How exciting!* etc.

11

TYPICAL!

A They said I'd have to come back tomorrow if I wanted to replace it.

B Typical!

We often use the word *typical* as a way of saying that something is what we'd expect to happen – often because we've experienced it before.

12

WHAT A SHAME!

A My credit card got stolen, and I didn't have any cash, so I was stuck in the airport.

B What a nightmare!

You can use *What* + a noun to show what you think of something. For example: *What a disaster! What a shame! What a pity!* Etc. *What a nightmare* can be used to show that you think something is very bad.

Listening activity: The hotel stay TRACK 13

Answers on page 63

1 Pre-listening

What can happen in a hotel? Add some positive or negative ideas to the list. For example: they give you the wrong key, you have a wonderful time, they overcharge you, the swimming pool is closed, you try some delicious new food for the first time...

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to a conversation, with someone talking about their hotel experience. Listen once. Were any of the things you thought of for the Pre-listening task mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, choose the correct answers.

- How does the speaker describe the hotel stay?
It was... **a**) a disaster **b**) wonderful

- When had the speaker made the booking?
The previous... **a**) month **b**) week
- Where was the room they gave her?
a) on the ground floor **b**) on the top floor
- What was the room above?
a) a nightclub **b**) a restaurant
- What was the room next to? **a**) an ice machine **b**) a lift
- Why were there no other rooms available in this or other hotels? Because there was a...
a) business conference **b**) rock festival
- How much money was stolen? About... **a**) £50 **b**) £80

4 Useful language: expressions

Listen again. Then, make a note of 8 expressions that are used to respond to comments in the dialogue. For example: 1. *Oh, no!*

\$Stock\$ Shock

BANKERS JUMPING OUT OF WINDOWS.
UNEMPLOYMENT REACHING RECORD LEVELS.
THIS WAS THE RESULT OF THE STOCK MARKET
CRASH OF 1929. BUT WHAT CAUSED IT?

The stock market crash of 1929 was a **culmination** of 3 days: Black Thursday (24th October), Black Monday (28th October), and Black Tuesday (29th October). By the end of November, an estimated 100 billion dollars had been lost, with the market losing about 40% of its value.

The stock market crash **marked** the end of a prosperous time, the 1920s. After World War I, the "Roaring Twenties" was **fuelled** by increased industrialisation and new technologies – including the radio and the automobile. As the Dow Jones Industrial Average **soared**, many investors **snapped up** shares. Stocks seemed to be safe. Investors soon purchased more and more stock. From 1921 to 1929, the Dow Jones **skyrocketed** from 60 to 400! People made millions instantly. Soon, stock market trading became America's favourite **pastime**. Investors **mortgaged** their homes, and unwisely invested their life savings in popular stocks such as Ford and RCA. To the average investor, stocks were a sure thing. Most investors never considered the possibility of a failing market. To them, the stock market "always went up".

Until it went down. Way down. Investors didn't know what to do when the stock market crashed. Some committed suicide. London newspapers reported stories of bankers jumping out of skyscrapers. Legend has it that the police **dragged** one poor guy off a window **ledge**, only to discover that he was actually a **window washer**. A vice president of the Earl Radio Corporation jumped to his death from the window of a Manhattan hotel. His suicide note read, "We are broke. Last April, I was worth \$100,000. Today, I am \$24,000 **in the red**."

The US government made an effort to improve the economy. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) set up numerous relief organisations, under a program he called The New Deal. The New Deal was divided into two parts: the first part involved improving business and agriculture, and the second part involved social and economic aspects to benefit the working people. During his first **term inaugural speech** as President in 1933, he said, "Our greatest task is to put people to work. It can be accomplished in part by direct

recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war. But at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganise the use of our great natural resources." After a few years, the Second World War shifted the focus of American politics to concentrate more on foreign affairs. Many of FDR's reforms are still in use today.

The Depression

The stock market crashed. Unemployment went up. People lost their homes. And poverty became widespread. This era became known as the Great Depression. But there was nothing "great" about it.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Born 30th January 1882 in Hyde Park, New York. Died in Warm Springs, Georgia on 12th April 1945. He was the 32nd President of the United States and represented the Democratic Party. He served as President from 1933 up until his death in 1945. He is the only president to be elected to four terms. He has been consistently ranked as one of the best US Presidents.



The situation was **self-perpetuating**. People did not have money for necessities, so they didn't **boost** the economy and buy things they needed. Previously successful companies that sold cars and other machines were not selling anything anymore. So, factories stopped making things and people lost their jobs.

The Great Depression was a global economic recession phase that began in some places as early as 1928. In the United States, it started with the massive crash of the stock market in 1929. This depression had damaging effects throughout the country, as well as on international trade. As global trade fell **drastically**, so did tax **revenues** and profits, as well as people's income.

Towns and cities all over the world were badly affected. Construction **came to a halt** in many nations. Areas that depended on primary sector industries such as agriculture and mining suffered the worst. Many nations underwent varying degrees of political **mayhem**, with distressed citizens turning towards nationalists such as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, thus setting the stage for World War II.

The situation was desperate. Fifty percent of children in the United States did not have adequate food, shelter, clothing, or medical care. Children started **fainting** because they did not have enough to eat. Some families had to eat in

ck

The Great Depression Timeline

In January 1932 - Congress sets up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that lends \$2 billion to banks, insurance firms, building and loan associations, agricultural credit organisations and railroads.

1933 March - Congress passes the Emergency Banking Act of 1933. On 12th March, FDR requests the nation to help him in "banishing fear."

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is set up as a relief and employment project targeting young men between 17 and 27 years of age. It shows reasonably successful results.

Congress institutes the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. By his first day's end on the job, Chairman Hopkins delivered **grants** amounting over \$5 million.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is set up. The TVA constructed dams, manufactured and sold fertilizer, reforested the Tennessee Valley and set up recreational lands.

The Civil Works Administration is set up as an enormous project which would give jobs to four million people through the building of bridges, schools, hospitals, airports, parks, etc.

1935 April

- President Roosevelt signs legislation setting up the Works Progress Administration, which later became the Work Projects Administration. It employed



over 8.5 million people in 3,000 counties across the nation. The unit reconstructed or built highways, roads, bridges and airports.

1940 November - Franklin Roosevelt is elected for a record third term as the US President. His success is interpreted as proof of the nation's support for his policies.

The Great Depression is said to have ended in 1939. And then World War II boosted the United States economy. Factories and farms were once again needed to produce products and food. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- a culmination** *n*
the "culmination" of an activity, process or series of events happens at the end of it
- to mark** *vb*
to signify; to mean
- to fuel** *vb*
to make something increase or to become more intense
- to soar** *vb*
to increase quickly and drastically
- to snap up** *phr vb*
to buy something quickly because it is a bargain
- to skyrocket** *vb*
if prices "skyrocket", they go up suddenly and steeply
- a pastime** *n*
something you do in your spare time because you are interested in it; a hobby
- to mortgage** *vb*
if you "mortgage" your house, you use the house as a guarantee in order to borrow money
- to drag** *vb*
to pull something or someone along the ground with force
- a ledge** *n*
a narrow shelf along the bottom edge of a window
- a window washer** *n*
someone who washes the windows of a tall building
- in the red** *exp*
if your bank account is "in the red", you have spent more money than you have and you owe money
- a term** *n*
a period of time during which an official serves in office
- an inaugural speech** *n*
a formal talk given when the President accepts his / her responsibilities on his / her first day in office
- self-perpetuating** *adj*
if something is "self-perpetuating", it causes a situation to continue
- to boost** *vb*
to enhance; to strengthen; to increase
- drastically** *adv*
extremely; radically
- revenues** *n*
money that a company or the government receives
- to come to a halt** *exp*
to stop
- mayhem** *n*
a lack of control; chaos
- to faint** *vb*
to lose consciousness for a short period of time
- a soup kitchen** *n*
a place where very poor or homeless people go to eat free food
- a shack** *n*
an old or flimsy hut (a small one-roomed building)
- a chat** *n*
an informal talk
- to banish** *vb*
to send something or someone away from an area or place forever
- a grant** *n*
an amount of money that the government gives to a person or organisation for education / home improvements, etc.

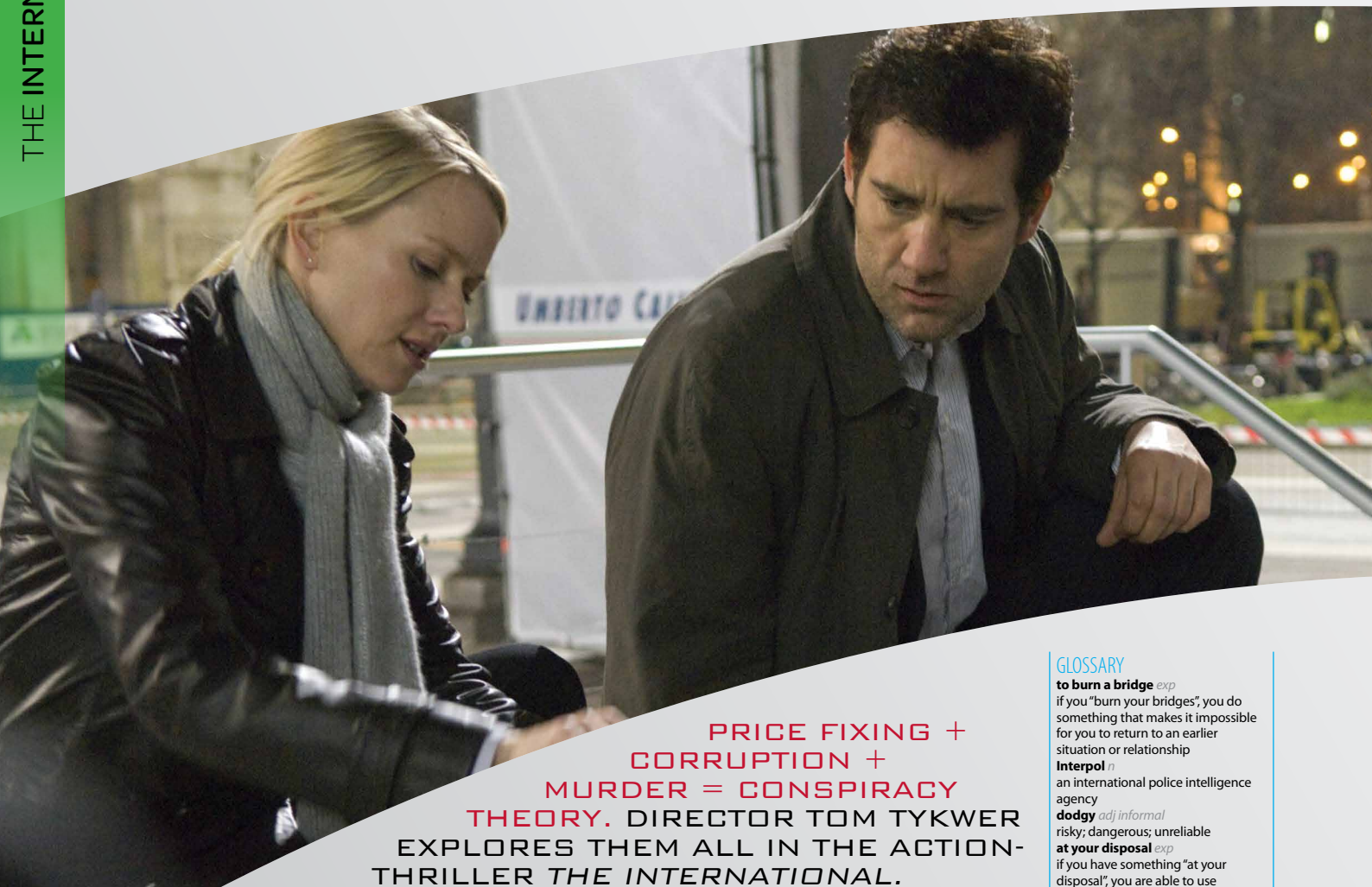


soup kitchens. People would spend all day waiting in line just to get a small meal. Many people lived in settlements where they built **shacks** out of whatever they could find. These settlements were called Hoovervilles, named after President Hoover.

The government tried to help. They set up governmental agencies. In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president. Mrs Roosevelt received thousands of letters from children begging for money, clothes, books, food, and other things for their families. The President came up with a New Deal policy, and used to talk to the nation on the radio. His talks were known as fireside **chats**. He would encourage the nation during his speeches.

During these rough times, some people remained optimistic. As John D. Rockefeller said, "These are days when many are discouraged. In the 93 years of my life, depressions have come and gone. Prosperity has always returned and will again." 🌟

THE INTERNATIONAL



**PRICE FIXING +
CORRUPTION +
MURDER = CONSPIRACY
THEORY. DIRECTOR TOM TYKWER
EXPLORES THEM ALL IN THE ACTION-
THRILLER THE INTERNATIONAL.**



Louis Salinger has a reason to be concerned. Salinger (played by Clive Owen) is an Interpol agent who believes a big international bank is up to something **dodgy**. The problem? Salinger himself is a part of the same system that he must **take down**. Can he do it?

Salinger uses every device **at his disposal** to discover the truth about the bank. He **teams up with** the clever Manhattan **attorney** Eleanor Whitman (played Naomi Watts) to help him. They are convinced that arms dealing and other suspicious acts are going on **behind closed doors**, but they need evidence. Each new **clue** leads them in a new direction, which takes them on a **trek**



description of the film. Clive Owen said of the film, "The locations play a very big part in the experience of this movie. My character literally travels the world in pursuit of **bringing down** one of the world's biggest banks, and each location is hugely **atmospheric**." Critics say the film's **sleek settings** are **reminiscent** of the 1960s' spy-thriller genre.

Clive Owen and Naomi Watts bring us into a world of espionage and **deceit**. But the question is, will they be able to combine their skills to successfully take down the machine? You'll have to follow them around the globe to find out. 🌍

across the world to solve the mystery.

The title *The International* seems to be a fitting

GLOSSARY

to burn a bridge *exp*

if you "burn your bridges", you do something that makes it impossible for you to return to an earlier situation or relationship

Interpol *n*

an international police intelligence agency

dodgy *adj informal*

risky; dangerous; unreliable

at your disposal *exp*

if you have something "at your disposal", you are able to use it whenever you want and for whatever purpose you want

to team up with *exp*

if you "team up with" someone, you join them in order to work together for a particular purpose

an attorney *n*

a lawyer

behind closed doors *exp*

in private

a clue *n*

an object or piece of information that helps the police or a detective solve a crime

a trek *n*

a long journey

to bring down *phr vb*

when people "bring down" a government or ruler, they cause the government or ruler to lose power

atmospheric *adj*

if you describe a place or a piece of art as "atmospheric", you like it because it is interesting or exciting and makes you feel a particular emotion

sleek *adj*

smooth; stylish

reminiscent of *exp informal*

if you say one thing is "reminiscent of" another, you mean that it reminds you of that thing

deceit *n*

behaviour deliberately intended to make people believe something which is not true

TIONAL

CLIVE OWEN

Clive Owen likes **to go against the grain**. Despite his good looks and **dashing** charm, Owen has had a diverse career.

Clive Owen didn't know what he wanted to do with his life. He acted a little bit when he was a child. Later, he decided to enrol in drama school. When he was 20, he became a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. He graduated in 1987, and has had **steady** work ever since.

He started in television before he appeared in films. Owen starred in the series *Chancer* in 1990 and played a charismatic **con artist**. He was also in TV movies in the early 1990s such as *Lorna Doone* and *Precious Bane*. In 1991, critics gave him positive reviews for his performance in the film *Close My Eyes*. The film was about an **incestuous love affair** during the **recession** in the 1980s. Owen had a **full-frontal** nude scene in the film. As a result, he lost a lot of opportunities to work on more conventional projects for several years.

But his luck turned in 1996. That year, Owen became an international star. His first major film was alongside Halle Berry in *The Rich Man's Wife* (1996). Later, he starred in the 2001 film *Gosford Park* and the 2004 film *Closer*. He's been in the medical drama series *The Knick* since 2014. 🌱



NAOMI WATTS

A model. An actress. A producer. Naomi Watts was born in England, but moved to Australia at the age of 14. When she arrived, she went to drama school. She **auditioned** for lots of roles, but was finally chosen for the 1986 film *For Love Alone*. It wasn't a big part, but it was enough to inspire her to continue in show business.

Watts pursued other careers related to show business, but always came back to acting. A modelling agency in Japan **signed** Watts when she was 18. A year later, Watts worked as an editor for a fashion magazine. She enjoyed the experiences, but wanted to get back into acting.

So, in 1993, she moved to Los Angeles. After years of **bit parts**, Watts finally got her **big break** when she starred in the 2001 film *Mulholland Drive*. She won various awards from critics for her performance. *Mulholland Drive* director David Lynch said that when he met Naomi Watts, he "saw someone that had a tremendous talent, who had possibilities for a lot of different roles, so it was a beautiful **full package**."

One of her more recent films includes the true-life disaster movie, *The Impossible* (2012). 🌱

CLIVE OWEN

Clive Owen is a famous English actor. He was born in Coventry, England on 3rd October 1964. He was the fourth of five brothers and says he had a "rough" childhood. He is well-known for films such as *Children of Men* (2006), *Sin City* (2005) and *Closer* (2004). He met his wife Sarah-Jane Fenton when they starred as Romeo and Juliet. They have two daughters.

NAOMI WATTS

"If I have to bend the rules, I will. If I have to break them, I will."

Watts was born on 28th September 1968 in Shoreham, Kent, UK. Her father was a sound engineer for the band Pink Floyd. After a brief career in fashion, Watts became an actress. After several years of acting, she was finally noticed by critics in 2001. That year, she starred in *Mulholland Drive*. She is known as the "Queen of Remakes" by the press, after starring in remakes such as *The Ring* (2002) and *King Kong* (2005).

GLOSSARY

to go against the grain *exp*
if someone "goes against the grain", they do not follow tradition

dashing *adj*
very stylish or attractive

steady *adj*
constant; reliable

a con artist *n*
a person who exploits and takes advantage of other people in order to get money

incestuous *adj*
if a relationship is "incestuous", it is between family members

a love affair *n*
a romantic relationship with someone who is not your wife / husband / partner, etc

a recession *n*
a period when the economy of a country is doing badly

full-frontal *adj*
if there is "full-frontal" nudity in a photograph or film, you can see the whole of the front part of someone's naked body

rough *adj*
unpleasant and dangerous; difficult

to audition *vb*
if an actor or actress "auditions", they give a short performance so that a director can decide if they are good enough to be in a play, film or orchestra

to sign *vb*
if a company "signs" someone, they give a contract to someone to work for a specified period of time

a bit part *n*
a small role

a big break *exp*
if an actor or actress gets their "big break", they get an opportunity to play an important part in a movie or play that will receive a lot of attention

a full package *exp*
if a person has a "full package", they have everything – looks, intelligence, talent, etc.

a district attorney *n*
in the United States, a "district attorney" is a lawyer who works for the State

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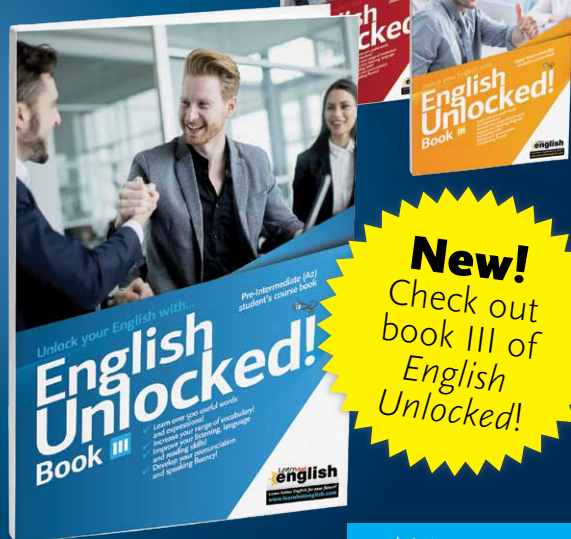
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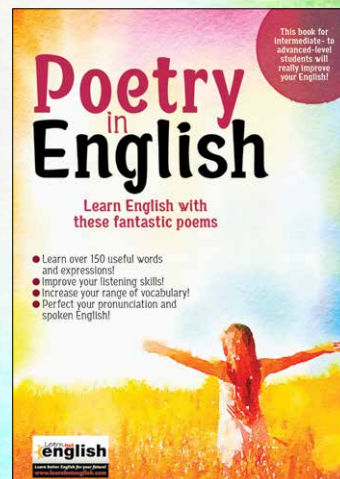
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The Festival of Colours

A VERY ROMANTIC BUT **MESSY** FESTIVAL TAKES PLACE EVERY YEAR IN INDIA: HOLI. FIND OUT ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF THIS FASCINATING FESTIVAL.

Holi is the annual festival of colours. It lasts two days, and the dates **vary** each year. It is usually on the first and second day of the full moon. It is a Hindu festival, therefore, it is celebrated in countries with a high proportion of Hindus, such as India, Guyana, Trinidad, the UK and Nepal.

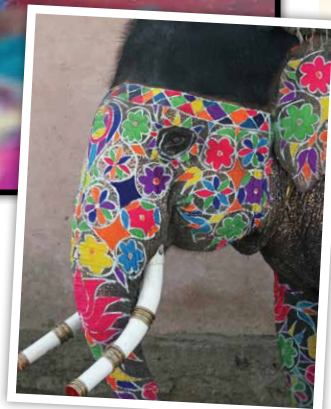
Holi was originally a spring festival of fertility and **harvest**, but also celebrated the **legend** of Holika and Prahalad. In this tale, Prahalad was a great believer in the god Vishnu. Prahalad's father was the king, and asked his son, "Who is the greatest: God or I?" Prahalad answered that Vishnu was greater, because Vishnu was a god and his father was only a king. The king was infuriated and tried to kill his son. But his son managed to survive, even though he was **trampled** by elephants, attacked by soldiers and thrown off a **cliff**. So, the **frustrated** king asked his own sister Holika to kill Prahalad. Holika was immune to fire, so she sat Prahalad on her **lap**, and set both herself and Prahalad on fire. But there was one problem: Holika was using her god-given powers for **evil** rather than good, so she burnt to death. Prahalad survived because of his faith in

Vishnu, and later became the king.

The festival has some unique customs. Holi began traditionally as a festival to welcome the spring and to celebrate new life. While there are religious **roots**, the celebration itself is not very religious, and is more about having fun. On the first day, the demoness Holika is burnt on big **bonfires**. On the second day, people throw paint and water at each other (friends or strangers), either as **powder** (gulal) or by using water guns. This causes everyone and everything to be covered in different colours.

One remarkable part of Holi is that all distinctions of **caste**, class, age and gender are abandoned. Because paint is **flung** all over the place, everyone wears old clothes. As a result, no one can tell who is rich and who is poor. India has a very strict hierarchal society, but during Holi, it is a lot more relaxed. The Indian newspapers even show pictures of politicians covered in colourful paint!

Throughout Holi, there's drinking, dancing and merriment. Come and join the fun! 🌟



GLOSSARY

- messy** *adj*
dirty; untidy
- to vary** *vb*
to change
- a harvest** *n*
the gathering or collection of a crop (food, cereal, etc.)
- a legend** *n*
a very old and popular story that may be true
- to trample** *vb*
if someone is "trampled", they are injured or killed by being stepped on by many animals or other people
- a cliff** *n*
a high area of land next to the sea
- frustrated** *adj*
a feeling of anger because you can't get what you want
- a lap** *n*
the flat area formed between your stomach and your thighs when you sit down
- evil** *n*
this word is used to refer to all the wicked and bad things in the world
- a root** *n*
the "root" of a festival is its origins and history
- a bonfire** *n*
a fire made outdoors, usually to burn rubbish
- powder** *n*
very tiny particles of a solid substance, similar to dust
- caste** *n*
the system of dividing people in a society into different social classes
- to fling** *vb*
to throw using a lot of force and energy

Famous people fight it out in our monthly competition.



Face to Face



Paris Hilton VS Naomi Campbell

WHO'S THE MOST DIFFICULT TO DEAL WITH: NAOMI OR PARIS?

If there was an "Oscar" for being the most difficult to deal with, who would win: Paris Hilton or Naomi Campbell?

Paris

Paris Hilton (born on 17th February 1981 in New York City) was born into a wealthy family and quickly got used to a life of luxury and glamour. She is the granddaughter of Barron Hilton, founder of the "Hilton Hotel" franchise. In her youth, she moved between exclusive homes in **"The Hamptons"**, which is located outside New York City. This millionaire hotel heiress has used her fame as much as possible. Images and controversial news stories of the party-loving **socialite** have been seen and read all over the world. In one of the many news stories, Paris was said to be disappointed and **bewildered** as to why she didn't have a star on the **Hollywood Walk of Fame**. Paris allegedly said, "I should

totally have a star. I deserve one. I'm one of the most famous people on Earth!" Of course, one of Paris' biggest media dramas was her sentence for drink driving in 2007. More controversial than her offence was the actual cost of her three-week stay. It was said that her time behind bars cost the taxpayer \$1,109.78 – ten times the cost of housing her fellow inmates. Apparently, this money went on the medical and psychiatric care and other "special treatment" she received during her **stay**.

Naomi

Another celebrity who has had lots of attention from the media is Naomi Campbell (London, 22nd May 1970). Born in a working-class neighbourhood to a single-parent mother, Campbell didn't enjoy the same quality of life as her American **counterpart**. However, she certainly made up for any deprivation in her adult life.

Campbell is famous for two things: her modelling career and her **explosive temper**. Campbell's assistants and housekeeping staff seem to be the ones who have suffered at the hands of this star. Among many accusations, Campbell was **charged** with assaulting her housekeeper by **bashing** her over the head with a jewel-**encrusted** mobile phone. This hasn't been Campbell's only charge either. In 2008, Campbell was banned from flying with British Airways after shouting abuse at the airline captain and then assaulting police officers when she found out her bags had been lost. It was even reported that she **spat** at one of the police officers.

It goes without saying that Hilton and Campbell are hard work. But the Oscar for the most difficult to deal with goes to... Paris Hilton = 7 / 10; Naomi Campbell = 8 / 10. 🍌

GLOSSARY

- the Hamptons** *n*
an area of luxury homes in the state of New York
- a socialite** *n*
a person who goes to high-class social events and socialises with celebrities
- bewildered** *adj*
if something "bewilders" you, it is very difficult and confusing and you cannot understand it
- the Hollywood Walk of Fame** *n*
a pavement along Hollywood Boulevard in California on which famous people have stars
- a stay** *n*
a short visit
- a counterpart** *n*
someone's "counterpart" is another person or thing that has a similar function or position in a different place
- explosive** *adj*
if someone is "explosive", they tend to express sudden anger
- temper** *n*
if someone has a "temper", they become angry very easily
- to charge** *vb*
when the police "charge" someone, they formally accuse them of having done something illegal
- to bash** *vb informal*
to attack someone by hitting them very hard
- encrusted** *adj*
if an object is "encrusted" with something, its surface is covered with a layer of that thing
- to spit** *vb*
to force an amount of liquid out of your mouth, often to show hatred



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LITTLE JOKES

MATCH EACH JOKE BEGINNING (1 TO 8) WITH ITS ENDING (A-H). THEN, LISTEN TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.
ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1. What do you call a sheep that is covered in chocolate? ☐
2. Doctor, doctor, every night I dream that there's a monster under my bed. What can I do? ☐
3. Waiter, what is this fly doing in my soup? ☐
4. What should you say when you meet a ghost? ☐
5. What would you get if all the cars in a country were red? ☐
6. What musical instrument did the ancient Britons play? ☐
7. What's the funniest kind of motorcycle? ☐
8. Would you like your coffee **black**? ☐

- A.** The **backstroke**, ma'am.
B. What other colours do you have?
C. The Anglo Saxophone.
D. A chocolate "baaa".
E. A red "carnation".
F. A Yama-ha-ha.
G. **Saw** the legs **off** your bed.
H. How do you "boo", sir?



GLOSSARY

black *adj*
a "black" coffee is a coffee with no milk

the backstroke *n*
a swimming stroke that you do lying on your back

"baaa" *exp*
the sound a sheep makes. A "chocolate baaaa" sounds similar to a "chocolate bar", which is a rectangular form of chocolate

a carnation *n*
a plant with red, pink or white flowers. Also sounds like a "carnation" – a nation of cars.

to saw off *phr vb*
to cut off with a sharp tool used for cutting wood

"boo" *exp*
the sound a ghost makes. The joke says "How do you 'boo', instead of 'How do you do?'"

GRAFFITI

HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.

IF "PRO" IS THE OPPOSITE OF "CON", THEN WHAT IS THE OPPOSITE OF "PROGRESS"?

HELP,
THE PARANOIDS ARE
AFTER ME!

SMILE! THINGS MAY
GET WORSE MORE
SLOWLY.

DO AS I SAY NOT
AS I DO.

ALWAYS GO TO OTHER
PEOPLE'S FUNERALS,
OTHERWISE THEY WON'T
COME TO YOURS.

GLOSSARY

a funeral *n*
a ceremony that is held when the body of someone who has died is buried or cremated

PSYCHO BY DANIEL COULTON



Misheard Lyrics

HERE ARE SOME MORE OF THOSE TOUGH-TO-UNDERSTAND SONG LYRICS. SEE IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY WHICH OPTION IS THE CORRECT LYRIC. ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

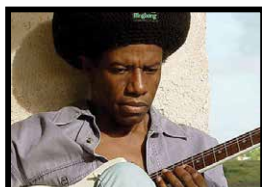


GLOSSARY

- a caribou** *n*
a large deer from North America
- a danish** *n*
a pastry or cake with fruit inside
- a whiff** *n*
if there is a "whiff" of a particular smell, you smell it faintly or for only a brief period of time
- a bug** *n*
an insect or similar small creature
- a pea** *n*
a small, round and green vegetable which grows in pods
- a yam** *n*
a vegetable that is similar to a potato in appearance and texture

1 Eddie Grant's hit song really says...

- a. We're gonna rock down to Electric Avenue.
- b. We're gonna rock don't do electric **caribou**.



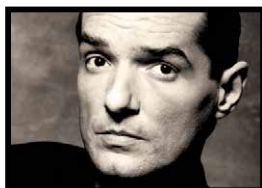
5 In N'Sync's song, "Tearin' up my Heart", the real lyrics are actually...

- a. And no matter what I do, I feel the pain, with or without you.
- b. And no matter what I do, I feel the same, with a **whiff** of you.



2 Austrian singer Falco wrote a tribute song that went...

- a. Rock me, Amadeus!
- b. Apple **Danish**, Apple Danish!



6 In the song "I'm like a Bird" by Nelly Furtado, which line is correct?

- a. I licked a **bug** on holiday.
- b. I looked above the other day.



3 Which is the correct title of a Van Halen song?

- a. Animal!
- b. Panama!



7 In the classic 1980s song "Come on Eileen" by Dexy's Midnight Runners, which are the correct lyrics?

- a. At this moment, we cook only **peas**.
- b. At this moment, you mean everything.



4 What are the correct lyrics to Seal's song "Kissed by a Rose"?

- a. To me you're like I wrote a dictionary in the night.
- b. To me you're like a growing addiction that I can't deny.



8 Sarah Bareilles's hit "Love Song" demands ...

- a. Hear me as I am!
- b. Hear me as a **yam**!





1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

Which languages do you think are used most often in business? Rank them from 1 to 5 (1 being the most widely used, 5 being the least).

- English
- Chinese
- German
- Spanish
- French

2 Reading I

What are the main problems facing non-native English speakers when conducting business in English? Make a list. Now, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

- What is interesting about "Globish"?
- Why is it recommended?
- When is it used?
- How is it used?

4 Language focus comparatives

Look at the sentence from the article, "For them, it's much easier to learn Globish than it is to learn English."

"Much" is used for emphasis. How many other words can you think of to emphasize a comparative?

5 Discussion

Answer the questions in the last paragraph.

"But is it a good idea? Surely there's more to a language than just being able to say what you need? And more importantly, if all the non-native speakers learn "Globish", how is that going to affect native English speakers?"

Also, do you think "Globish" will eventually give native English speakers a disadvantage in the business world? Why? Why not?

"It may not be the most beautiful of tongues, but in this day and age, it's **indispensable**," says Jean-Paul Nerriere.

Nerriere is a retired French businessman who made an interesting discovery. Throughout his **career**, he conducted a lot of international business and **realised** he had an easier time talking to non-native English speakers than he did with actual business **colleagues** from England. And that's why Nerriere invented "Globish".

"Globish" is essentially a very basic version of English. It only has 1,500 words and its users must avoid humour, **metaphor**, abbreviation and anything else that can cause cross-cultural confusion. It has been invented for the practical purpose of communicating between cultures in a primitive, yet clear way.

"It's not a language, it's a tool," he says. "A language is the **vehicle** of a culture. 'Globish' doesn't want to be that at all. It's only a means of communication." In the business world, there are more and more non-native English speakers that must communicate in English but just don't have the level. For them, it's much easier to learn Globish than it is to learn English.

"Globish" is similar to another **auxiliary language**, Esperanto. The goal of Esperanto is to create a flexible language that can be spoken freely across cultures to promote international understanding.

But is it a good idea? Surely there's more to a language than just being able to say what you need? And more importantly, if all the non-native speakers learn "Globish", how is that going to affect native English speakers? 🌟

Esperanto

Esperanto is an artificial language that was created in 1887 by a Polish doctor, Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof. The word means "one who hopes". It was created as a universal language with the hope of improving peace and international relations. Many of the sounds and words are based on Latin, Romance, and Germanic languages. Today, it is the most widely-spoken constructed language in the world.



GLOSSARY

- indispensable** *adj*
if someone or something is "indispensable", they are absolutely essential and other people or factors depend on them
- a career** *n*
a job or profession that someone does for many years
- to realise** *vb*
to become aware of something
- a colleague** *n*
a person who works with you
- a metaphor** *n*
a symbol of something; a word used to describe a person or thing. This word is symbolic of that person or thing
- a vehicle** *n*
something that you use in order to achieve a goal
- an auxiliary language** *n*
an alternative way of speaking that isn't a real language, but can help you communicate

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VOCABULARY

Furniture

HERE ARE SOME COMMONS WORDS, OBJECTS OR PEOPLE THAT YOU WILL SEE AT A FURNITURE SHOP.



A dining table – a table for having meals on.



A bed – a piece of furniture that you sleep on.



A bin – a container that you put rubbish in.



A coffee table – a small, low table in the living room.



A wardrobe – a tall cupboard where you can hang your clothes.



A lamp – a light that works by using electricity or by burning gas or oil.



A bookcase – a piece of furniture with shelves that you can keep books on.



A carpet – a thick covering of soft material which lays on the floor or a staircase.



An armchair – a big comfortable chair which has support on each side for your arms.



A nightstand – a table next to your bed where you can put your alarm clock, a book, etc.



Blinds – something you hang in front of a window which can be adjusted to let in more or less light.



A cabinet – a cupboard used for storing things such as medicine or for displaying decorative things.



A cupboard – a piece of furniture that has one or two

doors at the front and is often used for storage.



Curtains (“drapes” in US English) – large pieces of material that you hang from the top of a window.



A settee / sofa / couch – a long comfortable seat with a back and arms which two or more people can sit on.



A Shelf – a flat piece of wood, metal or glass attached to a wall or to a cupboard used to keep books, papers, etc. ☺

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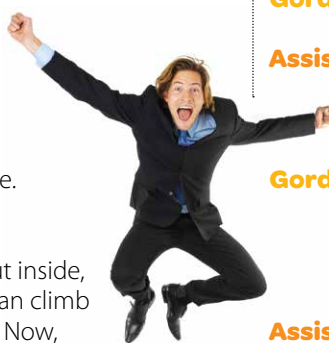


(NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES

The Furniture Shop

IN THIS DIALOGUE, GORDON IS IN A FURNITURE SHOP.

Assistant: Hello, sir. How may I help you?
Gordon: I've just moved into a new flat and I'm looking for some new furniture.
Assistant: Furniture. Marvellous. Wonderful. Which room would you like to start with?
Gordon: Well, how about the kitchen?
Assistant: Certainly, sir. Well, we've got a **special offer**: a fridge, a freezer, an oven and a microwave all for just €19.99.
Gordon: Wow! That sounds fantastic. What's the **catch**?
Assistant: Well, none of it actually works, but you do get some free **cutlery**.
Gordon: Oh, OK. I'll take it.
Assistant: Now, let's move on to the bedroom.
Gordon: Great. We need a wardrobe.
Assistant: Here's one.
Gordon: It isn't very big.
Assistant: It doesn't look very big, but inside, it's enormous. Look, you can climb inside it. *[He climbs into it.]* Now, close the door.
Gordon: Oh, yes. I see what you mean.
Assistant: *[from inside the wardrobe]* And it's great for playing **hide-and-seek**.
Gordon: OK.
Assistant: Fantastic. I'll have it. What else?
Gordon: How about this magic carpet?
Assistant: A magic carpet? That's great. My kids are going to love it. What does it do? Fly through the air or something like that?



Assistant: No. It's got magic colours.
Gordon: Magic colours. Really?
Assistant: Yeah, one **wash** and they all disappear... just like magic.
Gordon: Yes, that is magic. I'll have two.
Assistant: Now, let's move into the bedroom. This is our magnificent "Two-in-One Bed".
Gordon: A "Two-in-One Bed"? What's that?
Assistant: It's a bed *and* a trampoline. The bed's got super strong **springs** in it to make it extra springy. It's great for jumping on. Here, why don't you try?
Gordon: Oh, OK. *[He starts jumping.]* Oh, yes, it is good. It's great fun.
Assistant: Now, just be careful, sir. The bed is very springy. Sir, erm, I wouldn't jump quite so hard.
Gordon: Sir, I really think you should stop that now. Sir!
Assistant: Ahhhh! *[The top part of his body crashes through the ceiling.]* Help! I'm **stuck**. I'm stuck on the **ceiling**.
Gordon: Now, don't worry, sir. We'll have you down in no time.
Assistant: *[to his assistant]* Frank! Frank! Can you come here, please? And bring the **stepladder**.
Gordon: There's another one stuck on the ceiling.
Frank: Another one! I told you! OK. I'm coming!
Gordon: Quick! I'm **scared of heights**.
Assistant: OK, sir. Won't be long now. So, shall I put the bed on the list for you? ☆

GLOSSARY

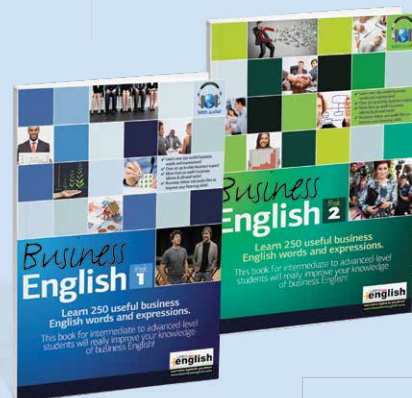
a special offer *n*
a special price in a shop: (eg. lower prices, buy one, get one free, etc.)
a catch *n*
a hidden problem or difficulty in a plan or an offer
cutlery *n*
the knives, spoons and forks you use to eat food
hide-and-seek *n*
a children's game in which one player covers his or her eyes until the other players have hidden themselves, and then he or she tries to find them
a wash *vb*
if you give clothes a "wash", you clean them
a spring *n*
a coil of wire that returns to its original shape after it is pressed or pulled
stuck *adj*
if you get "stuck" somewhere, you are trapped in that place and are unable to move
a ceiling *n*
a horizontal surface that forms the top part inside a room
a stepladder *n*
a portable ladder used to climb. It is made of two sloping parts that are hinged together at the top so that it will stand on its own.
to be scared of heights *exp*
the fear of being high above the ground

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problems

HERE ARE SOME USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME EXPRESSIONS TO DESCRIBE PROBLEMS.



The last straw / the (last) straw that broke the camel's back

THE LAST IN A SERIES OF BAD EVENTS.

"I'd had a terrible day, but losing my wallet was just the last straw."



There'll be hell to pay

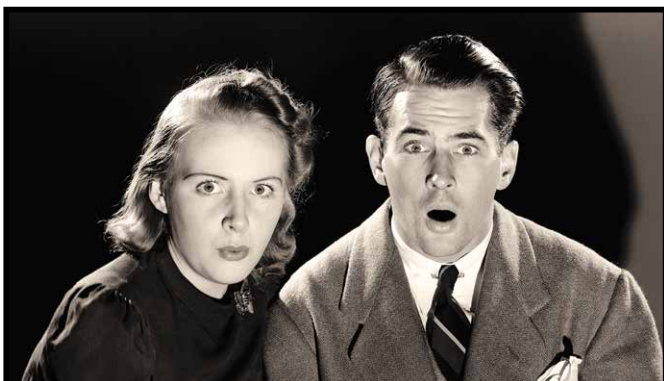
THERE WILL BE PROBLEMS.
"If we don't get there in time, there'll be hell to pay."



Ride out the storm / weather the storm

TO CONTINUE EXISTING DURING A DIFFICULT PERIOD.

"While other companies went bankrupt, we managed to ride out the storm."



A storm in a teacup A SITUATION THAT CAUSES A LOT OF PROBLEMS, BUT THAT ISN'T SO IMPORTANT REALLY. "There's no need to get alarmed as there's probably no danger at all – it's all just a storm in a teacup."



Be walking / treading on eggshells

BE TRYING NOT TO ANNOY OR UPSET SOMEONE.
"Jim and Bob were in a dispute over payment for the goods. Trying to keep them both happy was like walking on eggshells."



A can of worms

A SITUATION THAT IS GOING TO CAUSE A LOT OF PROBLEMS.

"This whole project is a can of worms, and I think we should avoid it at all costs."



Not lose sleep over something

NOT WORRY ABOUT SOMETHING.
"It was a bad experience but I'm not going to lose any sleep over it."

RIDDLES & quirky news



Riddles

- 1 What is so fragile that even saying its name can break it?
- 2 What 11-letter English word does everyone pronounce incorrectly?
- 3 What is as light as a feather, but even the strongest person cannot hold it for more than a few minutes?
- 4 Johnny's mother had four children. The first was April, the second was May and the third was June. What was the name of her fourth child? ★

Magazine ID

Mayor uses unusual form of identification.

// I didn't have any ID on me, but they let me **on board** when I showed them a picture of me in a magazine," explained Robin Goodfellow, a **mayor** from a town in the north of England. Goodfellow, 49, was on an internal flight from Manchester to London. Unfortunately, he arrived at the airport without any ID. "I was just about to get on the plane, when I **realised** that I'd left my passport at home. But then I remembered that I had a magazine in my

bag with a photo of me on the **front cover**. So, I took it out and showed it to security staff. Inside the magazine, there was an article about me as mayor, and a photo of me **welcoming** visitors to the town. Luckily, the **security screeners** at the airport accepted the magazine photo as proof of identification. If not, I'd have **missed** my meeting in London." ★



Bad 1812

Britain's worst year in history is named.

What was the worst year in your country's history? A new study says that Britain's worst year ever was 1812. But why? For a start, Britain had been at war with France for nearly 20 years. This pushed **taxes** to record levels. Also, a series of disastrous **harvests** meant the **cost of living** was really high.



1812 was also the year that Prime Minister Spencer Perceval was shot dead. He was killed in the House of Commons.

Perceval is the only British prime minister to have been **assassinated**. He was shot by a **mentally-deranged** man called John Bellingham. Bellingham was angry about his financial situation and **blamed** Perceval. Perceval died almost instantly, uttering the words "I am murdered". Bellingham **gave himself up** and was **hanged** a week later.

1812 was also the year that America declared war on Britain. At the time, Britain wanted to restrict America's trade with France. The Americans **took offence** and war **broke out**. Finally, 1812 was the year that King George III was **removed** from the throne. He was diagnosed as **mad**, and his unpopular son, George (later to be George IV), had to **rule as regent**. "So many things went wrong in 1812 that affected conditions for people," said historian Sarah Jenkins. "But another **contender** for Britain's lowest point has to be 1349 when the **Black Death** killed 30% of the population." ★

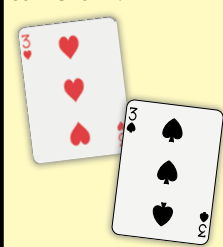


GLOSSARY

- on board** *exp*
if you are allowed "on board" a plane or boat, you are allowed to go on it
- a mayor** *n*
the elected official of a town or city
- to realise** *vb*
to become aware of something
- the front cover** *n*
the outside front part of a magazine
- to welcome** *vb*
to greet someone in a friendly way when they arrive somewhere
- a security screener** *n*
a person who operates an electrical device that can detect weapons, etc.
- to miss** *vb*
if you "miss" your train or bus, you arrive too late to catch it
- taxes** *n*
the money you pay to the government for public services
- a harvest** *n*
when there is a "harvest", people gather the crops (cereal, food, etc)
- the cost of living** *n*
the average amount of money you need for basic food, clothing and housing
- to assassinate** *vb*
to murder someone intentionally as a political act
- mentally-deranged** *adj*
with severe mental problems; insane
- to blame** *vb*
if you "blame" someone for something, you say that they are responsible for that thing
- to give oneself up** *exp*
to let the police know where you are
- to hang** *vb*
to execute with a rope
- to take offence** *exp*
to be upset by something
- to break out** *phr vb*
if war "breaks out", it begins suddenly
- to remove** *vb*
to take something away
- mad** *adj*
crazy; insane
- to rule** *vb*
if a person "rules" a country, they control the country
- a regent** *n*
a person who rules a country when the king and queen are unable to rule, because of their age or an illness
- a contender** *n*
a competitor
- the Black Death** *n*
one of the worst plagues in history that swept across Europe and killed thousands of people in the 14th century



A pair – Cards that contain a pair of the same rank.



Two pairs – Two cards of the same rank plus two other cards of the same rank. The best possible combination is a pair of aces plus a pair of kings.



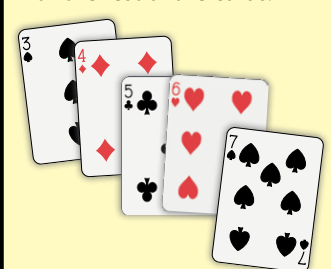
Three of a kind – Three cards of the same rank. The best possible combination is three aces plus a king and a queen.



Useful expressions: Poker talk

Expression	Translation
"Place your bets!"	Put your money in the middle of the table at the beginning of the game.
"I think you're bluffing."	I think you are lying about how good your cards are.
"I'm gonna fold."	I'm going to stop playing this round and play the next one.
"Do you want to raise the stakes?"	Should we bet more money?
"I'll see your fifty, and raise you 100."	Since you bet fifty, I will match that. But, I will also add one hundred more.
"Put on your poker face."	Don't show any emotion.
"Call."	Show your hand.
"Check."	I don't want anymore cards.
"I'll cut the deck."	I will rearrange the cards in the deck to make sure you are playing fairly.
"Double or nothing."	Let's play again, but this time the winner will get twice the amount of money as before and the loser will get nothing.
"I'll deal!"	I will distribute the cards to each of the players.
"Shuffle the cards!"	Mix up the cards before distributing them to each of the players.

A straight – Five consecutive cards that are of different suits. The ace card can function as a low card or a high card, depending on how it fits in with the rest of the cards.



A flush – Five cards of the same suit which are not consecutive. If there are two or more players with flushes, the highest card in each of their hands determines the rank of the flush and the winner.



A full house – Three cards of the same rank plus two cards of the same rank.



Four of a kind – Four cards of the same rank. If there are two players who have the same four of a kind (this is possible if there are wild cards), a fifth card will be dealt to each, and the one with the bigger card wins the pot.



A straight flush – Five cards of the same suit that are in consecutive order. Eg. 6,7,8,9,10.



A royal flush – Consecutive cards from a ten to an ace, which should be five cards of the same suit. In poker, the suit does not really matter, so that when there are equally strong hands, the pots are split.



Now you know the order of the poker hands. Get ready to play... and win!

Casino films

IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY CASINOS ARE OFTEN THE **SETTING** FOR FILMS. THERE'S DRAMA, TENSION AND A LOT OF MONEY **AT STAKE**. THREE FILMS THAT PORTRAY THE TENSE YET EXCITING ATMOSPHERE OF CASINOS AND GAMBLING ARE *CASINO* (1995), *ROUNDERS* (1998), AND *LOCK, STOCK AND TWO SMOKING BARRELS* (1998).



Casino (1995) takes a violent look at the world of a 1970s Las Vegas casino. The casino is associated with the

Italian mafia. The film was directed by the highly-acclaimed Martin Scorsese and stars Robert De Niro and Joe Pesci. De Niro and Pesci play two mobsters who move to Las Vegas and become immersed in the **gruesome** casino business. Ace Rothstein (De Niro) is the cool casino operator while Nicky Santoro (Pesci) is his **right-hand man**. The film follows the lives of these two violent and corrupt men.



Another well-known film about the world of poker and high-stakes gambling is **Rounders** (1998).

The film stars Matt Damon and Edward Norton. John Dahl directs this film, depicting the story of two friends and self-proclaimed "rounders" – people who make all, or a significant portion of, their income playing poker. The film focuses on Mike McDermott (Damon). He's a poker **prodigy** who decides to stop **gambling** after losing all of his **savings**. Mike seems to be **on the right path** until his long-time friend Lester Murphy (Norton) is released from prison. Lester has a huge debt that he has to repay in five days. Will McDermott be able to help him?



Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels (1998) is a fast-paced film about a **heist**. It

centres around four friends who are trying to come up with £500,000. Guy Ritchie earned international praise for writing and directing this film. The cast is diverse with well-known actors such as Jason Flemyng and Jason Statham.

The film starts out with four friends who lose a large sum of money in a **rigged** card game. With only a week to pay off a



notorious crime boss, the men **devise** a scheme that leads them into the **topsy-turvy** world of the London **crime circuit**. ✨

GLOSSARY

- the setting** *n*
a place where something takes place
- at stake** *exp*
if something is "at stake", it might be lost or damaged
- gruesome** *adj*
something extremely unpleasant and shocking
- a right-hand man** *exp*
someone's "right-hand man" is the person who acts as their assistant and helps them a lot in their work
- a prodigy** *n*
someone who has a great natural talent for something
- to gamble** *vb*
if you "gamble" an amount of money, you bet it in a game such as cards or on a race or competition
- savings** *n*
your "savings" are the money you have saved, especially in a bank
- to be on the right path** *exp*
to be doing something good or living in a good way
- heist** *n*
a complex burglary or a robbery, usually involving lots of money and organisation
- rigged** *adj*
if something is "rigged", it is organised in a dishonest way
- topsy-turvy** *adj inform*
confused; disorganised
- crime circuit** *n*
the crime scene; the world of crime and criminals

Team Building

Working together in unconventional ways.

Nothing says company solidarity like jumping off cliff tops or out of airplanes. The latest corporate trend that shows no signs of slowing down is team building. Team building is just as its name implies – a process of building team spirit through activities, games, sports and, in some more extreme cases, theatre.

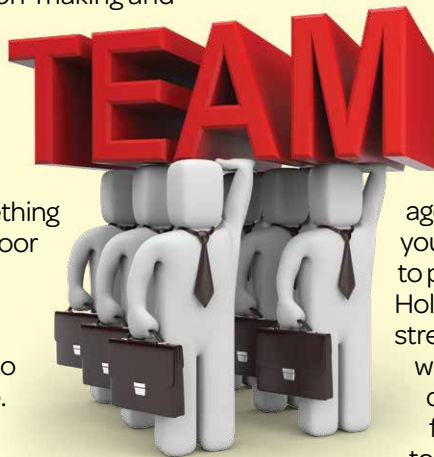
Experience shows that through group activities, you can instil and encourage a culture of team effort. Team building activities are great for providing support systems, enhancing decision-making and problem solving, expressing creativity and being more of a team player. And if you work in an office environment, you know how important team players are.

For companies who want to do something sporty, many agencies organise outdoor adventure activities. Whether it's canoeing, power boating, low rope challenges or rafting, you'll be totally dependent on the rest of your team to make the physical challenge possible. After all, when powering a boat upstream, four arms are better than two! In these physical activities, team members will learn how to work together to improve their endurance and stamina. Although this is all physical, the focus required to do these challenges can be applied to projects in the workplace.

There are also some less taxing activities for companies with smaller budgets. If you can't afford to spend a lot,

it may still be worth taking 15 minutes out of your busy schedule to "bond" with your co-workers. As mentioned earlier, one feature of team building projects is problem-solving. Think of a creative situation in which your staff have to find a solution. The problem you give your team is immaterial – what's important is the process of finding a solution as a group. For example, one idea might be to tell your employees that they will be spending the next fortnight on a desert island. They are allowed to take three objects from a list of ten that you give them. The objects can be anything from a mirror to a coffeemaker.

You leave them to work it out and see how well they get on.



Team building activities can also be a lot more elaborate. For example, can you see yourself and your colleagues acting in Hollywood? One online agency offers just that. They can provide your company with the equipment to plan, script, direct and produce a Hollywood blockbuster. Your team must stretch their imagination to come up with a winning script. But the glamour doesn't stop there. After making the film, you and your team will be invited to the "Premiere". There's also an award ceremony where an executive producer judges each team's project. How's that for fifteen minutes of fame?

So, as you can see, there's something for everyone. Of course, like everything, to perfect these skills you need practice. And what better way to practise this than by having a lot of fun at the same time? ✨

1 Pre-reading

Think of three team building ideas – one for each of the following headings.

Team building through theatre
Team building through sport
Team building on a budget

2 Reading I

Read to see if any of your ideas from the pre-reading exercise are mentioned in the article.

3 Reading II

three objects power outdoor
creative script stamina boat

"bond" blockbuster low rope
desert island "Premiere"

Put the words from the boxes under the following headings.

Team building through theatre
Team building through sport
Team building on a budget
Now, use your own words and the words listed above to summarise what you have read in the article.

4 Language focus

What future form is used in the article? Why? What other forms of the future can you think of?

4 Discussion

- Which team building idea most / least appeals to you? Why?
- Do you work well in a team? In what way? Give examples.
- Have you ever participated in any team building activities? What were they?
- Can you think of any more team building ideas?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63





"Whoever said money can't buy happiness didn't know where to shop." **Gertrude Stein**
 "If you think nobody cares if you're alive, try **missing** a couple of car payments."

Anonymous

"If you **lend** someone \$20, and never see that person again; it was probably worth it."

Anonymous

"Don't marry for money. You can **borrow** it cheaper." **Anonymous**



"Money can't buy friends, but you can get a **better class** of enemy." **Spike Milligan**

"Acquaintance: a person whom we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to." **Ambrose Bierce**

"If hard work were such a wonderful thing, surely the rich would have kept it all to themselves." **Lane Kirkland**

"If you have to ask, you can't **afford** it!" **J. Pierpont Morgan**



"Everyone should have enough money to get plastic surgery." **Beverly Johnson**

"Don't stay in bed, unless you can make money in bed." **George Burns**

"The safest way to double your money is to **fold** it over once and put it in your pocket."

Kin Hubbard

"Someone stole all my credit cards, but I won't be reporting it. The thief spends less than my wife did." **Henny Youngman**



"I spent a lot of money on **booze, birds** and fast cars. The rest I just **squandered**."

George Best

"I finally know what distinguishes man from other beasts: financial worries." **Jules Renard**

"I cannot afford to waste my time making money."

Louis Agassiz

"If you want to feel rich, just count the things you have that money can't buy." **Anonymous**



"Time is more valuable than money. You can get more money, but you cannot get more time." **Jim Rohn**

"Formal education will make you a living; self-education will make you a fortune." **Jim Rohn**

"Money often costs too much." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**

"Money is better than poverty, if only for financial reasons." **Woody Allen**

"You have reached the **pinnacle** of success as soon as you become uninterested in money, **compliments** or publicity." **Anonymous**

GLOSSARY

to miss *vb*

if you "miss" a car payment, you do not pay it

to lend *vb*

if you "lend" something you own, you allow someone to have it or use it for a period of time

to borrow *vb*

if you "borrow" money from someone or from a bank, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back

a better class of people *n*

a higher level of people based on social status

to afford *vb*

if you cannot "afford" something, you do not have enough money to pay for it

to fold *vb*

if you "fold" something such as a piece of paper or cloth, you bend it so that one part covers another part, often pressing the edge so that it stays in place

booze *n* informal
refers to alcoholic drinks

a bird *n*

an animal that has feathers and wings

to squander *vb*

if you "squander" money, you waste it on unimportant things

the pinnacle *n*

if someone reaches "the pinnacle of" their life or career, they are at the highest point of it

a compliment *n*

a polite remark that you say to someone about their appearance or other positive qualities that they have

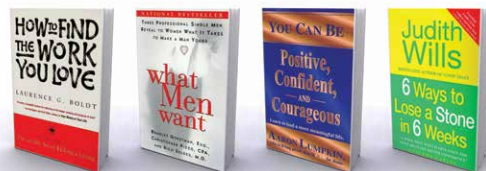


Dream Job

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Pre-listening

- What categories of self-help books can you find in shops? For example, lifestyle, health, etc. Think of more examples.
- What is your opinion of self-help books?



2 Listening I

Listen to the conversation and tick off the book which is discussed.

3 Listening II

Sentence completion. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

- ...you need to be prepared to do some real _____
- The main focus of the book is a five-point action plan, which includes _____, job search _____ and _____ techniques.
- ...there's a special section on how to change your _____ completely.
- ...there are exercises to complete and _____

4 Language focus conditionals

Look at this statement about finding a dream job:

"If you look hard, you'll find the perfect job."

- What type of conditional is in this sentence?
- When do we use it?

5 Discussion

- Which of the self-help books would you be interested in reading? Why? Why not?
- Have you found a job you love? Why? Why not?
- What would be your perfect job? Why?
- How important is it for you to have a job you love?



TRACK 22



HERE ARE SOME MORE CRAZY LAWS FROM THE US. (US ENGLISH SPELLING) THIS MONTH: WASHINGTON.



- ☛ All **lollipops** are banned.
- ☛ You may not ride an ugly horse.
- ☛ It is illegal to paint **polka dots** on the American flag.
- ☛ People may not buy a **mattress** on Sunday.
- ☛ It is illegal to pretend that one's parents are rich.
- ☛ No one may **kneel** on a pedestrian **skywalk**.
- ☛ One may not **spit** on a bus.
- ☛ When two trains are coming to a crossing, neither shall go until the other has passed.
- ☛ You cannot buy meat of any kind on Sunday.
- ☛ No person may walk about in public if he or she has the common cold.
- ☛ X-rays may not be used to fit shoes.
- ☛ It is illegal to display a hypnotized or **allegedly** hypnotized person in a store window.
- ☛ Dancing and drinking may not occur at the same establishment.
- ☛ You may not carry a **concealed weapon** that is over six feet in length.
- ☛ No one may set fire to another person's property without **prior** permission.
- ☛ It is illegal to carry a fishbowl or aquarium onto a bus because the sound of the water **sloshing** may disturb other passengers.
- ☛ Persons may not wear a life jacket near the Spokane River.
- ☛ In Waldron Island, no structure shall contain more than two toilets that use potable water for flushing.
- ☛ In Walla Walla, it is illegal to give **noxious** substances to a bird in any city park. ☆

GLOSSARY

a lollipop *n*
a sweet with a hard sugary substance in the shape of a ball on the end of a stick

polka dots *n*
very small circles of colour on a printed piece of cloth

a mattress *n*
a large, flat layer of padding put on a bed to make it more comfortable

to kneel *vb*
when you "kneel", you sit down with your weight on your knees and your legs underneath you

a skywalk *n*
an elevated walkway (usually closed) between buildings

to spit *vb*
to force an amount of liquid out of their mouth; often to show hatred or scorn

allegedly *adv*
if something is said "allegedly", it has not been confirmed; supposedly

concealed *adj*
covered; hidden

a weapon *n*
anything such as a gun, knife or sword that can be used to hurt or kill

prior *adj formal*
before; previous

to slosh *vb*
if a liquid "sloshes" around, it splashes or moves around in a messy way

noxious *adj*
very poisonous; very harmful



Population: 6,549,224 (2008)
Capital City: Olympia
Nickname: The Evergreen State
State Motto: "Bye and bye"

Washington Facts

- ☛ The state of Washington is the only state to be named after a president of the USA.
- ☛ Washington State produces more apples than any other state.
- ☛ Washington became the 42nd state in the United States on November 11, 1889.
- ☛ The six largest ethnic groups in Washington are: German (18.7%), English (12%), Irish (11.4%), Norwegian (6.2%), Mexican (5.6%) and Filipino (3.7%).
- ☛ The percentage of non-religious people in Washington is the highest of any state, and church membership is among the lowest of all states.
- ☛ The state of Washington is one of only seven states that does not charge a personal income tax.
- ☛ The oldest operating gas station in the United States is in Zillah, Washington.
- ☛ The Microsoft Corporation is located in Redmond.
- ☛ Washington State has more glaciers than the other 47 states combined.
- ☛ There are 140 public airfields in Washington, including 16 state airports.
- ☛ The Northwestern most point in the contiguous US is Cape Flattery on Washington's Olympic Peninsula.
- ☛ The highest point in Washington is Mount Rainier.
- ☛ Starbucks, the biggest coffee chain in the world, was founded in Seattle.
- ☛ Early prominent industries in the state included agriculture, lumber, shipping, fishing, salmon canning and mining.
- ☛ During World War II, Seattle was the point of departure for many soldiers heading for the Pacific, a number of which were quartered at Golden Gardens Park. ☆

Famous People from WASHINGTON:

Jimi Hendrix

Born in 1942, in Seattle, Washington. A famous singer and guitarist.



Bing Crosby

Harry Lillis ("Bing") Crosby was born in Tacoma, Washington, in 1903. An American popular singer and actor whose career lasted from 1926 until his death.



Bill Gates

William Henry "Bill" Gates III is the chairman of Microsoft, the software company. Born in 1957 in Seattle, Washington, he is the world's third richest person as of 2008.



Yolanda Gail Devers

Yolanda Gail Devers was born in 1966 in Seattle, Washington. She is a three-time Olympic 100-metre champion in athletics for the US Olympic Team.



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DICTIONARY OF SLANG

HERE WE'VE GOT SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You aren't happy about something that a friend has done.	That was a despicable act of a heinous nature.	That wasn't very nice.	That was well out of order.
An acquaintance keeps asking you questions about your personal life.	Please desist from probing me with questions of a personal nature.	Stop asking personal questions.	Don't be nosy; Stop being so nosy.
A friend works in a shop. During the sales, they sold a lot of goods.	Sales of our goods were extremely high.	They sold a lot.	They did a roaring trade.
You are at a party. There is a group of people who aren't enjoying themselves.	Those people are in a state of non-enthusiasm with regard to the party.	They aren't having a good time.	They're a miserable bunch.
A friend keeps reminding you about a tennis match that you lost.	Please refrain from making comments on that matter.	Stop going on about it.	Stop harping on about it.
Your friend lives in a remote village in the country.	He resides in a dwelling that is far from any form of civilised life.	He lives in the country.	He lives out in the sticks; He lives out in the boonies. (US English)

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DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check.
ANSWERS ON PAGE 63.

1. You should have something to eat before you will go.
You should have something to eat before you go.
2. She'll tell you as soon as you will have finished the report.
3. We stayed in her flat in the city during she was at the beach.
4. They couldn't see it because the fog.
5. She went to the beach for to go scuba diving.
6. They couldn't sail that day due the poor weather.

(US English)

Chat-up Lines / Pick-Up Lines

HERE ARE SOME CLASSIC LINES FOR CHATTING SOMEONE UP.

- 1 I'm sorry, were you talking to me?
- No.
- Well then, please start.
- 2 Wouldn't we look cute on a wedding cake together?
- 3 Hey, are you leaving? Aren't you forgetting something?
- What?
- Me!
- 4 I hope you know CPR, because you take my breath away!
- 5 Do I know you? Cause you look a lot like my next girlfriend. ☆



1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

Label the pictures of the office with the following items.

1. a light bulb
2. a photocopy machine
3. a printer
4. a coffee machine
5. a window
6. a computer monitor
7. paperwork



2 Listening I

Use the words above to make a list of the features of a green office.
Listen to compare your ideas. Tick off any ideas that are mentioned as you listen.

3 Listening II

Sentence Completion

1. "If I can just ask you to to..."
2. "Please interrupt me at..."
3. "Another thing I noticed was that..."
4. "There is simply no excuse for..."
5. "We all need to do it without being ... ; that's the ..."

4 Language focus presentation language

Which expression is used to...

1. ... invite listeners to ask questions?
2. ... refer to visuals?
3. ... switch from one subject to another?

5 Discussion

1. How "green" is your office? Give examples from the article.
2. Which ideas from the seminar would you like to see implemented in your office?
3. How "green" is your home? What could you do at home to be more "green"?

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

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FURNITURE IDIOMS

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "PICTURE" IDIOMS.



Be in the picture
IF YOU'RE STILL "IN THE PICTURE", YOU'RE STILL INVOLVED IN SOMETHING.
"She handed over control of the company to her son, but she's still very much in the picture."



Be out of the picture
IF YOU'RE "OUT OF THE PICTURE", YOU AREN'T INVOLVED IN A SITUATION ANY LONGER.
"The football player has a severe leg injury, so he'll be out of the picture for a few months."



Put someone in the picture
IF YOU "PUT SOMEONE IN THE PICTURE", YOU TELL THEM WHAT'S HAPPENING.
"She didn't have any idea what was going on, so I put her in the picture."



Be the picture of health / innocence
TO LOOK VERY HEALTHY / INNOCENT.
"She's the picture of innocence, but I wouldn't trust her as far as I could throw her."

Get the picture
TO UNDERSTAND A SITUATION.
"So, let me see if I've understood this correctly. You want me to do all the work, while you sit back and do nothing and get all the credit? I get the picture."




Paint a bleak picture of something
IF YOU "PAINT A BLEAK PICTURE OF SOMETHING", YOU DESCRIBE THAT THING IN A NEGATIVE WAY. THE OPPOSITE IS TO "PAINT A ROSY PICTURE OF SOMETHING"
"The report paints a bleak picture of the situation."



Eco Warrior

The rise of the scuppie.



Are you concerned about the environment? Are you keen to help promote **fair trade**? If you are, you may well be a scuppie.

The 1980s saw the rise of the **yuppie**. The young city or suburban resident with a well-paid professional job and an affluent lifestyle. The yuppie was the self-reliant, financially-secure individualist most interested in personal wealth, **flashy** cars and big houses. **Spin-offs** from the yuppie included the Buppie (the black urban professional), the DINKY (dual-kids, no income [yet]), and the Guppie (the gay urban professional). Then it was the turn of the metrosexual – the young man who was concerned about his personal appearance. The metrosexual had money to spend on clubs, gyms and hairdressers.

But now it's the turn of the scuppie. Basically, a "scuppie" is an acronym of "socially-conscious upwardly-mobile person". Scuppies are concerned about the world, about the poor and about the environment. They donate money

to charities, they use recycled paper bags to do the shopping, they invest in companies that stay **in the black** by investing green, they wear organic clothing, they drink fair trade coffee and they use **non-disposable** fountain pens with biodegradable ink.

Experts argue that it's time for the new designation. "We need this term for people who are successful, yet **caring** – sort of the opposite of the **prototypical** selfish yuppie. Instead of being focused on material things such as yachts, suits, and pearls, scuppies are interested in solar panels, fair trade and organic cotton **outfits**."

Other scuppie activities include getting a pet from a local **animal shelter**, using reusable diapers for babies and shopping at Whole Foods health shops. And a scuppie's main form of transport would be a bike or public transport. Would you call yourself a scuppie? Do you want to be a scuppie? ☆

For more information, visit www.scuppie.com

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63

1 Pre-reading

The definition of a "yuppie" is a "young upwardly-mobile professional". Give examples of how a yuppie might behave. What would the word be in your language?



2 Reading I

Look at the new variations of the word "yuppie". What do you think these groups of people represent? Use the clues in brackets to help you think of ideas:

1. "Buppie" (race)
 2. "Guppie" (sexuality)
 3. "Scuppie" (social)
- Read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Look at the key words from the article and write "Y" for "Yuppie" or "S" for "Scuppie" next to each one.

1. clubs ☐
2. the environment ☐
3. gyms ☐
4. affluent lifestyle ☐
5. flashy cars ☐
6. fair trade coffee ☐
7. yachts ☐



4 Language focus verbs and prepositions

Without looking back at the article, write in the correct preposition that follows the verbs.

1. to be concerned _____
2. to be interested _____
3. to spend money _____
4. to invest _____
5. to focus _____

5 Discussion

1. Do you have similar social groups in your country? Describe them with examples.
2. Are there any more social groups in your country? What are they?
3. Do you feel part of a social group? Why? Why not?

GLOSSARY

fair trade *n*
a movement that supports the payment of a fair price for goods. They also support social and environmental standards in areas related to the production of goods

a yuppie *n*
a young upwardly-mobile professional

flashy *abbr*
noticeable, but in a negative way

a spin-off *n*
something derived from the original but that is slightly different

in the black *exp*
if you are "in the black", you don't owe money to anybody

non-disposable *adj*
if an object is "non-disposable", you can reuse it

caring *adj*
if someone is "caring", they are affectionate, helpful and sympathetic

prototypical *adj formal*
a very typical example of a type of person or thing

an outfit *n*
a set of clothes (a jacket and trousers, etc.)

an animal shelter *n*
a place where abandoned animals (usually dogs and cats) live before humans adopt them

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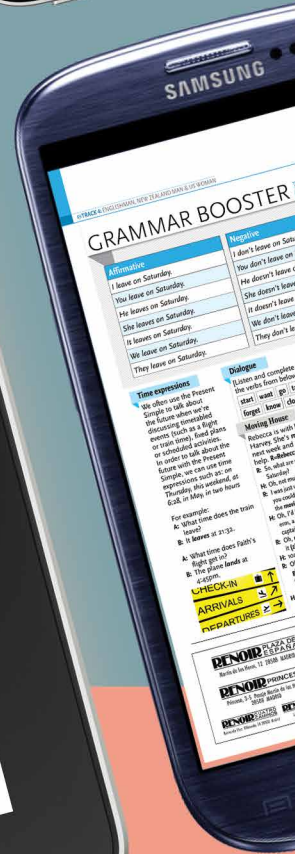
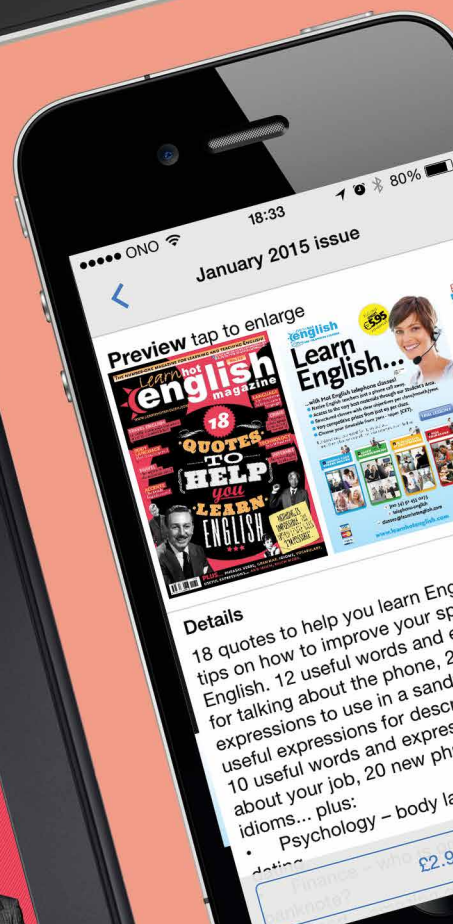
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1. FILL IN (THE BLANKS)

IF STUDENTS "FILL IN" THE BLANKS, THEY WRITE WORDS IN THE BLANK SPACES.



"PLEASE FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE _____ FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS."

2. SPEAK UP

TO SPEAK MORE LOUDLY SO THAT SOMEONE CAN HEAR YOU.



"COULD YOU SPEAK UP A BIT, PLEASE? I CAN'T HEAR YOU BECAUSE YOU'RE AT THE _____ OF THE CLASS."

3. HELP OUT

IF YOU "HELP SOMEONE OUT", YOU ASSIST AND HELP THEM.



"IF YOUR PARTNER IS HAVING _____ PLEASE HELP HIM OR HER OUT."

4. CATCH UP

IF YOU "CATCH UP", YOU HAVE TO DO EXTRA WORK IN ORDER TO BE AT THE SAME LEVEL AS THE OTHER STUDENTS - OFTEN BECAUSE YOU'VE MISSED A CLASS.



"THOSE OF YOU WHO MISSED THE _____ LAST WEEK MUST HAVE TO CATCH UP IN YOUR FREE TIME."

5. GET TOGETHER (IN GROUPS) TO FORM GROUPS.



"PLEASE GET TOGETHER IN _____ OF THREE."

6. SHOUT OUT (AN ANSWER)

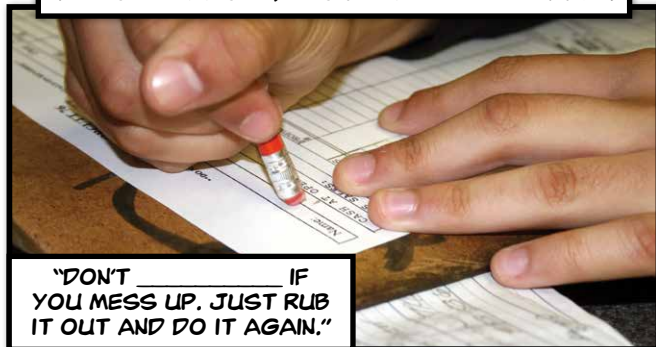
TO SAY AN ANSWER WITHOUT ASKING FOR PERMISSION FIRST.



"JUST SHOUT OUT THE ANSWER - YOU DON'T HAVE TO PUT YOUR _____ UP FIRST."

7. MESS UP

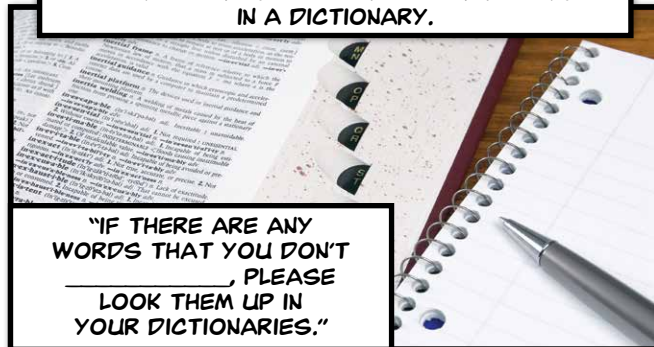
IF YOU "MESS UP", YOU DO SOMETHING BADLY.



"DON'T _____ IF YOU MESS UP. JUST RUB IT OUT AND DO IT AGAIN."

8. LOOK UP (A WORD)

TO TRY TO FIND THE MEANING OF A WORD IN A DICTIONARY.



"IF THERE ARE ANY WORDS THAT YOU DON'T _____, PLEASE LOOK THEM UP IN YOUR DICTIONARIES."

CATCHING UP TRACK 06

Bella: Alice, is that you? It's me, Bella. We were at school together, do you remember me?

Alice: Of course, Bella! Hi! How are you? It's been a while.

Bella: It really has. So, what are you up to these days? Did you become a famous actress as you always said you would?

Alice: No, that didn't work out. I tried, but it's too difficult, too much competition out there. Instead, I've trained as a teacher. I'm actually working at Rydell High now, our old school. The good thing is that I'm teaching drama, so at least it's not all lost. It's funny, because when I was a student, I thought the teachers were all so old and so scary.

Bella: Yes, there were some strange characters, weren't there? Do you remember Mr. Goodhall? He used to come into class with his lunch. He was funny. But, yeah, what you're doing now sounds great. Are you enjoying it?

Alice: Yes, I am, thank you. Oh, and something else I heard which might be of interest to you. Do you remember Danny, your boyfriend when we were at school?

Bella: How could I forget?

Alice: I met his parents the other day. Danny's working at a bank down in London now. He's earning £500,000 a year!

Bella: Oh no. I knew breaking up with him was a mistake. Hey, have you heard about Eleanor?

Alice: Mmm, Eleanor? ...Oh yes, I remember her. Eleanor with the braces and the big glasses. She was always really shy in class.

Bella: That's right. Well, now she's a model. I saw her in a magazine I was reading the other day.

Alice: No way!

Bella: It's true. Anyway, I'd love to talk to you some more, but I have to meet someone. It was great talking to you.

Alice: Yes, great talking to you too. Let's try and catch up one day.

Bella: Yes, let's do that. I'll write down my number, that way you can call or text me.

Alice: Great. It's been too long!

Bella: It sure has!

TELEPHONE ENGLISH TRACK 07

Anita: Land's End Clothing Customer Service, this is Anita. How may I help you?

Walter: Yes, hello, I'd like to order a sweater from your catalogue, please.

Anita: OK. What's your name, please?

Walter: Walter Connor.

Anita: And your address, please?

Walter: It's 7812 Piney Grove Church Road, Kenosha, Wisconsin 23871

Anita: Thank you very much. Now, you want to order from our March catalogue, correct?

Walter: Yes.

Anita: OK. And what page is the sweater on?

Walter: The sweater is on page 76.

Anita: What's the reference number for the sweater?

Walter: It's X57246. And I'd like it in orange, please.

Anita: Oh, I'm sorry. That sweater is very popular. We only have hunter green and heather gray left.

Walter: OK, no problem. I'll get the heather gray one.

Anita: OK. Could I have your credit card number, please?

Walter: Yes, it's 3467 8923 4567.

Anita: And the expiry date?

Walter: It's October 2010.

Anita: So, that's 10 / 10.

Walter: Yes, that's right. So, when can I expect the sweater to be delivered?

Anita: They'll deliver it next Wednesday. Your confirmation number is G19745. Will there be anything else?

Walter: No, I believe that's everything, thank you.

Anita: Thank you.

STAFF TRAINING TRACK 11

Good morning everyone, and thank you for attending this staff training session. Today, we're going to look at how to safely carry heavy loads. We don't want any of our staff to get hurt, so this session will teach you the best way to carry a heavy box or parcel.

First of all, you should plan the lift. The best thing to do is to move any obstructions such as rubbish on the floor, or chairs in the way, before you begin. If you're going to carry your load a long distance, think about where you can rest on the way.

One of the most important things to think about is your posture. How you stand or sit can really make a difference. As you begin the lift, slightly bend your back, hips and knees. Bending your back can create unnecessary stress, and in some cases, it could cause serious health problems. Avoid twisting your back or leaning sideways, especially while your back is bent. Your shoulders should be level and they should be facing the same direction as your hips. If you need to turn, by far the most efficient way is by moving your feet. It's also much better if you're able to keep your head up when carrying your load. If you look ahead, not down, you can reduce the risk of hurting your neck.

When you lift your load, hold the box close to your body. Make sure the heaviest side is nearest to your body. Doing it like this is better than holding on tightly with your hands because it means that you are less likely to lose your grip and drop your load. The best thing to do is move smoothly, because if you don't, you'll lose control of your load and increase the risk of injury.

Please, everyone, think about whether you can manage the lift before you begin.

Remember: there is a difference between what people are able to lift and what they are able to lift safely. Now, does anyone have any questions?

THE HOTEL STAY TRACK 13

A: So, how was the trip?

B: It was a disaster.

A: Oh, no! What happened?

B: Well, when I arrived at reception, they didn't know anything about the booking I'd made the previous week!

A: How annoying!

B: Yeah, well, eventually they found me a room, but it was on the ground floor right above a basement nightclub that was open until 3am!

A: Really?

B: Yeah! Of course, I didn't get any sleep! The constant noise of the music was unbearable.

A: I can imagine!

B: Yeah, but it wasn't only the noise from the disco. My room was also next to the lift. So, every time someone opened or closed the doors, it woke me up.

A: What a nightmare!

B: Of course, I asked them move me, but there weren't any more rooms, and no other hotels in the area had any available as they were all booked up for the business conference.

A: You poor thing!

B: On top of that, I had some money stolen.

A: You're joking!

B: No! Before breakfast, I left about £50 on the bedside table and went down to the restaurant, but when I got back, it was missing. I went down to report it, but the guy in reception said there wasn't anything he could do about it.

A: Typical!

B: Anyway, the next day, I... [fades out]

DREAM JOB TRACK 21

Anne: Hey Pat, how's it going? Are you looking through the newspaper again? You always seem to have your head stuck in the job section.

Pat: I know, I just can't find what I'm looking for. You see, I'm reading this book at the moment and it's really inspired me to find something I really want to do, rather than something I ought to be doing. Do you know what I mean?

Anne: Yeah, I sure do. What's the book called?

Pat: How to Find the Job You Love.

Anne: Oh, OK, so, how do you find the job you love? Got any tips?

Pat: Well, first off, you need to be prepared to do some real soul-searching.

Anne: Soul searching? That sounds heavy.

Pat: I know, but if you really want something, you need to be prepared to work for it. Don't you agree?

Anne: Yeah, you're right. So, tell me, what's the first step?

Pat: There are lots of sections in the book. The main focus of the book is a five-point action plan, which includes networking, job search strategies and interview techniques.

For me, the hardest part is knowing where to start, but this book gives you lots of good resources. Now, I have so many ideas, I don't know where to start. But, it's exciting.

Anne: It sounds like it. It kind of makes me want a career change too.

Pat: Well, that's another reason why I love this book. It makes you realise that anything is possible if you only put your mind to it. So many people get stuck in a rut and don't see a way out, but in this book, there's a special section on how to change your career path completely.

Anne: I bet it makes it sound so easy.

Pat: Not really. Like I said, you have to do your homework. For example, there are exercises to complete and checklists. The results are supposed to indicate your skills and potential.

Anne: And from there I guess that gives you more of an idea of what kind of job suits you?

Pat: Yeah, that's the idea. The whole point of the book is to get you thinking out of the box. I always thought that you had to adapt to your job, but really, it's about you – recognising your strengths and realising what you thrive on. The book offers guidelines for adapting an existing job to suit the person.

Anne: I like the principle behind that philosophy. Can I borrow your copy when you've finished reading it?

Pat: Of course.

GREEN OFFICE SEMINAR TRACK 26

Hi everyone. As your environmental health and safety consultant, I'd like to use today's seminar to help you think about ways to make your offices more environmentally-friendly. In order to improve your company's credibility, you need to improve your company's green credentials. So, I've drawn up a

list of simple changes that you all can implement immediately.

If I can just ask you to look at the graph for a minute, you can see the amount of energy we consumed in just one office in 2008. There's no doubt in my mind that we can cut this figure by at least 20%. If we don't do something soon, we'll continue to lose money and in the long term, we'll destroy our planet. So, here are my proposals. Please interrupt me at any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.

The pink line on the graph represents energy spent on artificial light – that's a lot of electricity. Can I just ask you to look around you for a moment? How many windows do you see? Surely, there are enough to give sufficient light during our working day, right? This is a waste of natural light and must be our first priority. Please switch lights off when you see that they are on unnecessarily.

Next on my list of priorities is paper. Only the other day, I noticed how much paper we're all wasting. In fact, I sifted through every sheet of paper to find that most of the paper that had been disposed of was largely blank or partially used. Another thing I noticed was that someone had printed and then discarded pages of an e-mail. This is completely unnecessary – please, before printing an e-mail, read it on the screen to see if it's really worth printing everything. Surely, we can all make a conscious effort to ensure that we're careful about what we print. There is simply no excuse for not printing double-sided. I've also spoken to our office manager and was alarmed to find that we aren't buying recycled paper.

Tim: Sorry, can I just interrupt there? These are all nice ideas in theory,

but let's face it: How on earth are we going to administer and control the consumption of paper when we have more pressing matters on our minds?

Well, Tim, that's my point. We all have to be responsible for this. It shouldn't be a matter of controlling it. We all need to do it without being monitored; that's the bottom line. To make this easier, I'm going to ensure there are centralised bins for recycling instead of waste paper bins. Let's move on – I know time is an invaluable resource as well. My final point is possibly the most controversial. We can reduce energy by 25% by switching off our computers and monitors when they're not in use. I appreciate this is the most inconvenient policy, and will take time to put into practice.

Tim: Now, hang on a minute (voice trails off.)

Pat: Not really. Like I said, you have to do your homework. For example, there are exercises to complete and checklists. The results are supposed to indicate your skills and potential.

Anne: And from there I guess that gives you more of an idea of what kind of job suits you?

Pat: Yeah, that's the idea. The whole point of the book is to get you thinking out of the box. I always thought that you had to adapt to your job, but really, it's about you – recognising your strengths and realising what you thrive on. The book offers guidelines for adapting an existing job to suit the person.

Anne: I like the principle behind that philosophy. Can I borrow your copy when you've finished reading it?

Pat: Of course.



PAGE 05 **A DOG'S BEST FRIEND****2 Reading II**

- c. Greenhall was walking his dog in the park.
 a. Greenhall's dog, Jarvis, fell into the lake.
 e. Greenhall got into the lake to rescue Jarvis.
 b. He (Greenhall) crawled out of the lake.
 d. The owner and his dog went home.

4 Language Focus

The prepositions onto and into are used to designate location or place.

PAGE 8

USEFUL VOCABULARY

1f 2b 3g 4j 5c 6h 7d 8i 9e 10a

PAGE 10

ADVENTUROUS DINING**2 Reading II**

1. Mime
 2. Archipelago
 3. Modern Toilet
 4. Top of the World
 5. Mime

PAGE 15 **DR FINGERS****ERROR CORRECTION**

1. Where are you from?
 2. Where is Mark's dad from?
 3. She's from France.
 4. He can see it.
 5. She can't do it.
 6. Can I sit here?

PAGE 15 **CATCHING UP****2 Listening II**

1. school together, do you remember me?
 2. while.
 3. sounds great.
 4. the other day.
 5. talking to you.

4 Language Focus

1. past simple 2. present perfect 3. present simple 4. past simple 5. past simple
 Past Simple is for things that happened in the past and are completed. Present perfect is things that started in the past but went on for a long time or are still going on.

PAGE 16 **GRAMMAR FUN**

1. I'd like 2. is 3. like 4. like 5. would 6. I'd like 7. look 8. like

PAGE 17 **TELEPHONE ENGLISH****2 Listening I**

1. To order a sweater from the catalogue.
 2. No – they don't have any orange sweaters left.
 3. A heather gray jumper.

2 Listening II

1. correct
 2. page 76
 3. X57246
 4. correct
 5. 2010
 6. G19745

4 Language focus

1. I'd like

PAGE 19 **FILM SCRIPTS****1 Exercises**

1. no 2. Walt Whitman
 3. they think it is good

2 Definitions

- 1c 2b 3e 4d 5g 6a 7f

PAGE 20 **NAMING AND SHAMING****2 Reading II**

1. To draw attention to their crimes and show they are taking action.
 2. "Community payback".
 3. 10 000 vests have been ordered.
 4. The civil rights group Liberty. Because it could make offenders a target for attacks.
 5. To show the public that they are doing something about crime.

PAGE 22 **TRIVIA MATCHING**

1k 2h 3e 4c 5f 6g 7l 8b 9d 10i 11a 12j

PAGE 27 **STAFF TRAINING****2 Listening II**

1. "You should plan the lift".
 2. "As you begin the lift, slightly bend your back, hips and knees."
 3. "Keep your head up when carrying your load".
 4. "Hold the box close to your body"
 5. "Move smoothly"

4 Language focus

1. c) 2. c)

PAGE 31 **12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS****2 Listening II**

1a 2b 3a 4a 5b 6a 7b

4 Useful language

1. Oh, no!
 2. How annoying!
 3. Really?; 4. I can imagine!
 5. What a nightmare!
 6. You poor thing!
 7. You're joking!; 8. Typical!

PAGE 40 **JOKES**

1D 2G 3A 4H 5E 6C 7F 8B

PAGE 41 **MISHEARD LYRICS**

1a 2a 3b 4b 5a 6b 7b 8a

PAGE 42 **GLOBISH****2 Reading II**

1. Globish is interesting because it is a way to communicate between cultures.
 2. It is recommended because it avoids cultural confusion.
 3. It is used when non-native English speakers must speak with native English speakers.
 4. It is used as a means of communication.

PAGE 47 **RIDDLES**

1. silence 2. incorrectly
 3. their breath 4. Johnny

PAGE 50 **TEAM BUILDING Language focus**

Future Forms: "will" is used to promise / guarantee something. "Will" is also used for predictions without evidence and spontaneous decisions. Other future forms include the present continuous (fixed arrangements), the present simple (timetable future), "going to" + verb (intentions and plans).

PAGE 51 **DREAM JOB****2 Listening II**

1. soul-searching
 2. networking, strategies and interview techniques
 3. career path
 4. checklists

4 Language focus

1. 1st Conditional
 2. Action – consequence

PAGE 55 **DR FINGERS ERROR CORRECTION**

1. You should have something to eat before you go.

2. She'll tell you as soon as you have finished the report.
 3. We stayed in her flat in the city while she was at the beach.
 4. They couldn't see it because of the fog.
 5. She went to the beach to go scuba diving.
 6. They couldn't sail that day due to the poor weather.

PAGE 55 **GREEN OFFICES SEMINAR****Pre-listening**

1e 2d 3f 4b 5c 6a 7g

Listening II

1. ...look at the graph for a minute.
 2. ...any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.
 3. ...someone had printed and then discarded pages of an e-mail.
 4. ...for not printing double-sided.
 5. ...monitored; bottom line.
Language focus
 1. Please interrupt me at any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.
 2. If I can just ask you to look at the graph for a minute...
 3. Next on my list of priorities...

PAGE 60 **ECO WARRIOR****Reading I**

1. the black urban professional
 2. the gay urban professional
 3. socially-conscious upwardly-mobile person

Reading II

1Y 2S 3Y 4Y 5S 6Y 7Y

Language focus

1. about 2. in 3. on 4. in 5. on

PAGE 61 **PHRASAL VERB THEMES**

1. correct 2. back
 3. difficulties
 4. lesson 5. groups 6. hand
 7. worry 8. understand

PHRASE OF THE MONTH

A PONZI SCHEME



A Ponzi Scheme is an investment **scam**. Very high rates of return are promised to investors. However, **returns** for investors are obtained by getting new investors. So, all the income from new investors is used to pay the earlier investors their returns. Then more new investors' money is used

to pay the second group of investors, and so on. The more people who invest, the more money is circulated. And that means that more people are tricked.

The Ponzi Scheme is named after Charles Ponzi. He didn't invent the idea, but he was the first person who made a lot of money

from it. He emigrated from Italy to the United States in 1903 and used very clever techniques to become incredibly wealthy.

A recent example of a Ponzi Scheme comes from the case of Bernard Madoff. Madoff began **running** the scheme in 2005. He gained the trust of business partners and friends in the most powerful financial circles. But in December 2008, he was arrested for securities fraud. Apparently, he told his two sons about his **seedy** operations, and they went to the authorities the next day. Madoff had stolen more than \$50 billion from his investors. At his trial, he was asked if he wanted to defend his actions. He said, "There is no innocent explanation." In 2009, he was sentenced to 150 years in prison - the maximum penalty.

Many investment bankers were affected, including the CEOs of some of the largest banks in the world. So, it just goes to show that even the most prestigious banks can be **swindled!** ☆

GLOSSARY

a scam *n*
a trick that is used to steal money from someone
a return *n*
the "return" on the money you invest is the profit you make from the investment
to run *vb*
if you "run" a business or activity, you are in charge of it or you organise it
seedy *adj*
untrustworthy; dishonest
to swindle *vb*
to deceive someone in order to get something valuable from them

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Printerman

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MPO S.A.

ISSN 1577-7898

Depósito Legal M.14277.2001
March 2017

Published by Hot English Publishing, S.L.
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